NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

LYDIA MARIA CHILD, Editor. | Without Concealment-----Without Compromise. | DAVID LEE CHILD, Assistant Editor.

VOLUME II. | NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1841. | NUMBER 28.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
BY THE
AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,
At 143, Nassau street, New-York.

Oliver Johnson, General Agent:

☞ To whom all remittances are to be made, and all letters addressed, relating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper.

☞ Letters relating to the editorial department should be addressed to LYDIA MARIA CHILD.

TERMS.—$2,00 a year, in advance; $2,50 if not paid within six months.

☞ $10,00, in advance, will pay for SIX copies for one year, sent to one address.

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OLIVER JOHNSON, PRINTER.

The Standard.

President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

In coming together, fellow-citizens, to enter again upon the discharge of the duties with which the people have charged us severally, we find great occasion to rejoice in the general prosperity of the country.—We are in the enjoyment of all the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and unexampled means of education, knowledge and improvement. Through the year which is now drawing to a close, peace has been in our borders and plenty in our habitations; and although disease has visited some few portions of the land with distress and mortality, yet in general the health of the people has been preserved, and we are all called upon, by the highest obligations of duty, to renew our thanks and our devotion to our Heavenly Parent, who has continued to vouchsafe to us the eminent blessings which surround us, and who has so signally crowned the year with his goodness. If we find ourselves increasing, beyond example, in numbers, in strength, in wealth, in knowledge, in every thing which promotes human and social happiness, let us ever remember our dependence, for all these on the protection and merciful dispensations of Divine Providence.

Since your last adjournment, Alexander McLeod, a British subject, who was indicted for the murder of an American citizen, and whose case has been the subject of a correspondence heretofore communicated to you, has been acquitted by the verdict of an impartial and intelligent jury, and has, under the judgment of the court, been regularly discharged.

Great Britain having made known to this Government that the expedition which was fitted out from Canada for the destruction of the steamboat Caroline, in the winter of 1837, and which resulted in the destruction of said boat, and in the death of an American citizen, was undertaken by orders emanating from the authorities of the British Government in Canada, and demanding the discharge of McLeod upon the ground that, if engaged in that expedition, he did not fulfil the orders of his Government, has thus been answered in the only way in which she could be answered by a government, the powers of which are distributed among its several departments by the fundamental law. Happily for the people of Great Britain, as well as those of the United States, the only mode by which an individual, arraigned for a criminal offense, before the courts of either, can obtain his discharge, is by the independant action of the judiciary, and by proceedings equally familiar to the courts of both countries.

If in Great Britain a power exists in the Crown to cause to be entered a *nolle prosequi*, which is not the case with the Executive power of the United States upon a prosecution pending in a State Court; yet *there*, no more than *here*, can the chief Executive power rescue a prisoner from custody without an order of the proper tribunal directing his discharge.—The precise stage of the proceedings at which such order may be made, is a matter of municipal regulation exclusively, and not to be complained of by any other government. In cases of this kind, a government becomes politically responsible only, when its tribunal of last resort are shown to have rendered unjust and injurious judgments in matters not doubtful. To the establishment and elucidation of this principle, no nation has lent its authority more efficiently than Great Britain. Alexander McLeod having his option either to prosecute a writ of error from the decision of the Supreme Court of New-York, which had been rendered upon his application for a discharge, to the Supreme Court of the United States, or to submit his case to the decision of a jury, preferred the latter, deeming it the readiest mode of obtaining his liberation, and the result has fully sustained the wisdom of his choice. The manner in which the issue submitted was tried, will satisfy the English Government that the principles of justice will never fail to govern the enlightened decision of an American tribunal. I cannot fail, however, to suggest to Congress the propriety, and, in some degree, the necessity, of making such provisions by law, so far as they may constitutionally do so, for the removal at their commencement, and at the option of the party, of all such cases as may hereafter arise, and which may involve the faithful observance and execution of our international obligations, from the State to the Federal Judiciary. This government, by our institutions, is charged with the maintenance of peace and the preservation of amicable relations with the nations of the earth, and ought to possess, without question, all the reasonable and proper means of maintaining the one and preserving the other.—Whilst just confidence is felt in the judiciary of the States, yet this government ought to be competent in itself for the fulfilment of the high duties which have been devolved upon it under the organic law, by the States themselves.

In the month of September, a party of armed men from Upper Canada invaded the territory of the United States, and forcibly seized upon the person of one Grogan, and, under circumstances of great harshness, hurriedly carried him beyond the limits of the United States, and delivered him up to the authorities of Upper Canada. His immediate discharge was ordered by those authorities, upon the facts of the case being brought to their knowledge—a course of procedure which was to have been expected from a nation with whom we are at peace, and which was not more due to the rights of the United States, than to its own regard for justice. The correspondence which passed between the Department of State, and the British Envoy, Mr. Fox, and with the Governor of Vermont, as soon as the facts had been made known to this Department, are herewith communicated.

I regret that it is not in my power to make known to you an equally satisfactory conclusion in the case of the Caroline steamer, with the circumstances connected with the destruction of which, in December, 1837, by an armed force fitted out in the Province of Upper Canada, you are already made acquainted. No such atonement as was due for the public wrong done to the United States by this invasion of her territory, so wholly irreconcilable with the rights as an independent power, has yet been made. In the view taken by this Government, the inquiry whether the vessel was in the employment of those who were prosecuting an unauthorized war against the province, was engaged by the owner in the business of transporting passengers to and from Navy Island in hope of private gain, which was most probably the case, in no degree alters the real question at issue between the two governments. This government can never concede to any foreign government the power, except in a case of the most urgent and extreme necessity of invading its territory, either to arrest the persons or destroy the property of those who may have violated the municipal laws of such foreign Government, or have disregarded their obligations arising under the law of nations. The territory of the United States must be regarded as sacredly secure against all such invasions, until they shall voluntarily acknowledge their inability to acquit themselves of their duties to others. And in announcing this sentiment, I do but affirm a principle which no nation on earth would be more ready to vindicate, at all hazards, than the people and government of Great Britain.

If, upon a full investigation of all the facts, it shall appear that the owner of the Caroline was governed by a hostile intent, or had made common cause with those who were in the occupancy of Navy Island, then, so far as he is concerned, there can be no claim to indemnity for the destruction of his boat, which this Government would feel itself bound to prosecute—since he would have acted not only in derogation of the rights of Great Britain, but in clear violation of the laws of the United States; but that is a question which, however settled, in no manner involves the higher consideration of the violation of territorial sovereignity and jurisdiction. To recognise it as an admissible practice that each government, in its turn, upon any sudden and unauthorized outbreak, which on a frontier, the extent of which renders it impossible for either to have an efficient force on every mile of it, and which outbreak, therefore, neither may be able to suppress in a day, may take vengeance into its own hands, and without even a remonstrance, and in the absence of any pressing or overruling necessity, may invade the territory of the other, would inevitably lead to results equally to be deplored by both. When border collisions come to receive the sanction, or to be made on the authority of either Government, general war must be the inevitable result. While it is the ardent desire of the United States to cultivate the relations of peace with all nations, and to fulfil all the duties of good neighborhood towards those who possess territories adjoining their own, that very desire would lead them to deny the right of any foreign power to invade their boundary with an armed force. The correspondence between the two governments on this subject, will at a future day of your session, be submitted to your consideration; and in the mean time, I cannot but indulge the hope that the British Government will see the propriety of renouncing as a rule of future action, the precedent which has been set in the affair at Schlosser.

I herewith submit the correspondence which has recently taken place between the American Minister at the Court of St. James, Mr. Stevenson, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that Government, on the right claimed by that Government to visit and detain vessels sailing under the American flag, and engaged in prosecuting lawful commerce in the African seas. Our commercial interests in that region have experienced considerable increase, and have become an object of much importance, and it is the duty of this Government to protect them against all improper and vexatious interruption. However desirous the United States may be for the suppression of the slave trade, they cannot consent to interpolations into the maritime code, at the mere will and pleasure of other governments. We deny the right of any such interpolation to any one, or all the nations of the Earth, without our consent. We claim to have a voice in all amendments or alterations of that code—and when we are given to understand, as in this instance, by a foreign government, that its treaties with other nations cannot be executed without the establishment and enforcement of new principles of maritime police, to be applied without our consent, we must employ a language neither of equivocal import, nor susceptible of misconstruction. American citizens prosecuting a lawful commerce in the African seas, under the flag of their country, are not responsible for the abuse or unlawful use of that flag by others; nor can they rightfully on account of any such alledged abuses, be interrupted, molested or detained, while on the ocean; and if thus molested and detained, while pursuing honest voyages, in the usual way, and violating no law themselves, they are unquestionably entitled to indemnity. This Government has manifested its repugnance to the slave trade, in a manner which cannot be misunderstood. By its fundamental law, it proscribed limits in point of time to its continuance; and against its own citizens, who might so far forget the rights of humanity as to engage in that wicked traffic, it has long since, by its municipal laws, denounced the most condign punishment. Many of the States composing this Union, had made appeals to the civilized world for its suppression, long before the moral sense of other nations had become shocked by the iniquities of the traffic. Whether this Government should now enter into treaties containing mutual stipulations upon this subject, is a question for its mature deliberation. Certain it is, that if the right to detain American ships on the high seas can be justified on the plea of a necessity for such detention, arising out of the existence of treaties between other nations, the same plea may be extended and enlarged by the new stipulations of new treaties, to which the United States may not be a party. This government will not cease to urge upon that of Great Britain, full and ample remuneration for all losses, whether arising from detention or otherwise, to which American citizens have heretofore been, or may hereafter be subjected, by the exercise of rights which this government cannot recognise as legitimate and proper. Nor will I indulge a doubt but that the sense of justice of Great Britain will constrain her to make retribution for any wrong, or loss, which any American citizens, engaged in the prosecution of lawful commerce, may have experienced at the hand of her cruisers, or other public authorities. This government at the same time relax no effort to prevent its citizens, if there be any so disposed, from prosecuting a traffic so revolting to the feelings of humanity. It seeks to do no more than to protect the fair and honest trader, from molestation and injury; but while the enterprising mariner, engaged in the pursuit of an honorable trade, is entitled to its protection, it will visit with condign punishment, others of an opposite character.

I invite your attention to existing laws for the suppression of the African slave trade, and recommend all such alterations, as may give to them greater force and efficacy. That the American flag is grossly abused by the abandoned and profligate of other nations, is but too probable. Congress has, not long since, had this subject under its consideration, and its importance well justifies renewed and anxious attention.

I also communicate herewith the copy of a correspondence between Mr. Stevenson and Lord Palmerston, upon the subject so interesting to several of the southern States, of the rice duties, which resulted honorably to the justice of Great Britain, and advantageously to the United States.

At the opening of the last annual session, the President informed Congress of the progress which had then been made in negotiating a convention between this government and that of England, with a view to the final settlement of the question of the boundary between the territorial limits of the two countries. I regret to say, that little farther advancement of the object has been accomplished since last year; but this is owing to circumstances no way indicative of any abatement of the desire of both parties to hasten the negotiation to its conclusion, and to settle the question in dispute as early as possible. In the course of the session, it is my hope to be able to announce some further degree of progress, towards the accomplishment of this highly desirable end.

The commission appointed by this government for the exploration and survey of the line of boundary separating the States of Maine and New Hampshire from the conterminous British Provinces, is, it is believed, about to close its field labors, and it is expected soon to report the results of its examinations to the Department of State. The report, when received, will be laid before Congress.

The failure, on the part of Spain, to pay, with punctuality, the interest due under the Convention of 1834, for the settlement of claims between the two countries, has made it the duty of the Executive to call the particular attention of that government to the subject. A disposition has been manifested by it, which is believed to be entirely sincere, to fulfil its obligations, in this respect, so soon as its internal condition and the state of its finances will permit. An arrangement is in progress, from the results of which, it is trusted that those of our citizens who have claims under the Convention, will, at no distant day, receive the stipulated payments.

A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Belgium was concluded and signed at Washington on the 29th March, 1840, and was duly sanctioned by the Senate of the United States. The Treaty was ratified by His Belgian Majesty, but did not receive the approbation of the Belgian Chambers within the time limited by its terms, and has, therefore, become void.

This occurrence assumes the graver aspect, from the consideration that, in 1833, a Treaty negotiated between the two governments, and ratified on the part of the United States, failed to be ratified on the part of Belgium. The representative of that government at Washington, informs the Department of State that he has been instructed to give explanations of the causes which occasioned delay in the approval or the late treaty by the Legislature, and to express the regret of the King at the occurrence.

The joint commission under the Convention with Texas, to ascertain the true boundary between the two countries, has concluded its labors; but the final report of the commissioner of the United States has not been received. It is understood, however, that the meridian line, as traced by the commission, lies somewhat further east than the position hitherto generally assigned to it, and, consequently, includes in Texas some part of the territory which had been considered as belonging to the States of Louisiana and Arkansas.

The United States cannot but take a deep interest in whatever relates to this young and growing Republic. Settled principally by emigrants from the United States, we have the happiness to know, that the great principles of civil liberty are thus destined to flourish, under wise institutions and wholesome laws; and that, through its example, another evidence is to be afforded of the capacity of popular institutions to advance the prosperity, happiness, and permanent glory of the human race. The great truth, that government was made for the people, and not the people for the government, has already been established in the practice and by the example of these United States; and we can do no other than contemplate its further exemplification by a sister Republic, with the deepest interest.

Our relations with the independent States of this hemisphere, formerly under the dominion of Spain, have not undergone any material change within the past year. The incessant sanguinary conflicts in or between those countries, are to be greatly deplored, as necessarily tending to disable them from performing their duties as members of the community of nations, and rising to the destiny which the position and natural resources of many of them might lead them justly to anticipate; as constantly giving occasion, also, directly or indirectly, for complaints on the part of our citizens who resort thither for purposes of commercial intercourse, and as retarding reparation for wrongs already committed, some of which are by no means of recent date.

The failure of the Congress of Ecuador to hold a session, at the time appointed for that purpose in January last, will probably render abortive a treaty of commerce with that Republic, which was signed at Quito on the 13th of June, 1839, and had been duly ratified on our part, but which required the approbation of that body, prior to its ratification by the Ecuadorian Executive.

A Convention which has been concluded with the Republic of Peru, providing for the settlement of certain claims of citizens of the United States, upon the Government of that Republic, will be duly submitted to the Senate.

The claims of our citizens against the Brazilian Government, originating from captures and other causes, are still unsatisfied. The United States have, however, so uniformly shown a disposition to cultivate relations of amity with that empire, that it is hoped the unequivocal tokens of the same spirit towards us, which an adjustment of the affairs referred to would afford, will be given without further avoidable delay.

The war with the Indian tribes on the peninsula of Florida has, during the last summer and fall, been prosecuted with untiring activity and zeal. A summer campaign was resolved upon as the best mode of bringing it to a close. Our brave officers and men who have been engaged in that service, have suffered toils and privations, and exhibited an energy, which, in any other war, would have won for them unfading laurels. In despite of the sickness incident to the climate, they have penetrated the fastnesses of the Indians, broken up their encampments, and harassed them unceasingly. Numbers have been captured, and still greater numbers have surrendered, and have been transported to join their brethren on the lands elsewhere allotted to them by the government,—and a strong hope is entertained that, under the conduct of the gallant officer at the head of the troops in Florida, that troublesome and expensive war is destined to a speedy termination. With all the other Indian tribes, we are enjoying the blessings of peace. Our duty, as well as our best interests, prompt us to observe, in all our intercourse with them, fidelity in fulfilling our engagements, the practice of strict justice, as well as the constant exercise of acts of benevolence and kindness. These are the great instruments of civilization, and through the use of them alone, can the untutored child of the forest be induced to listen to its teachings.

The Secretary of State, on whom the acts of Congress have devolved the duty of directing the proceedings for the taking of the sixth census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, will report to the two houses the progress of that work. The enumeration of persons has been completed, and exhibits a grand total of 17,069,453; making an increase over the census of 1830, of 4,202,646 inhabitants, and showing a gain in a ratio exceeding 32 1-2 per cent. for the last ten years.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, you will be informed of the condition of the finances. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, as stated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, submitted to Congress at the Extra Session, was $987,345 03. The receipts into the Treasury, during the first three quarters of this year, from all sources, amount to $23,467,052 52. The estimated receipts for the fourth quarter, amount to $6,943-095 25, amounting to $30,410,167 77: and making, with the balance in the Treasury, on the first of Jan. last, $31,397,512 80. The expenditures for the first three quarters of this year, amount to $24,734,346 97. The expenditures for the fourth quarter, as estimated, will amount to 7,290,723 73:—thus making a total of $32,025,070 70; and leaving a deficit to be provided for, on the first of January next, of about $627,557 90.

Of the loan of $12,000,000, which was authorized by Congress at its late session, only $5,432,726 88 have been negotiated. The shortness of time which it had to run, has presented no inconsiderable impediment in the way of its being taken by capitalists at home, while the same cause would have operated with much greater force in the foreign market. For that reason the foreign market has not been resorted to; and it is now submitted, whether it would not be advisable to amend the law by making what remains undisposed of payable at a more distant day.

Should it be necessary, in any view that Congress may take of the subject, to revise the existing tariff of duties, I beg leave to say, that in the performance of that most delicate operation, moderate counsels would seem to be the wisest. The government, under which it is our happiness to live, owes its existence to the spirit of compromise which prevailed amongst its framers—jarring and discordant opinions could only have been reconciled by that noble spirit of patriotism, which prompted conciliation, and resulted in harmony. In the same spirit the compromise bill, as it is commonly called, was adopted at the session of 1833. While the people of no portion of the Union will ever hesitate to pay all necessary taxes for the support of government, yet an innate repugnance exists, to the imposition of burdens not really necessary for that object. In imposing duties, however, for the purposes of revenue, a right to discriminate as to the articles on which the duty shall be laid, as well as the amount, necessarily and most properly exists. Otherwise the Government would be placed in the condition of having to levy the same duties upon all articles, the productive as well as the unproductive. The slightest duty upon some, might have the effect of causing their importation to cease; whereas others entering extensively into the consumption of the country, might bear the heaviest, without any sensible diminution in the amount imported. So also the government may be justified in so discriminating, by reference to other considerations of domestic policy connected with our manufactures. So long as the duties shall be laid with district reference to the wants of the Treasury, no well-founded objection can exist against them. It might be esteemed desirable that no such augmentation of the taxes should take place as would have the effect of annulling the land proceeds distribution Act of the last session, which Act is declared to be inoperative the moment the duties are increased beyond 20 per cent. the maximum rate established by the Compromise act. Some of the provisions of the Compromise act, which will go into effect on the 30th day of June next, may, however, be found exceedingly inconvenient in practice, under any regulations that Congress may adopt. I refer more particularly to that relating to the home valuation. A difference in value of the same articles to some extent, will, necessarily, exist at different ports—but that is altogether insignificant, when compared with the conflicts in valuation, which are likely to arise, from the differences of opinion among the numerous appraisers of merchandise. In many instances the estimates of value must be conjectural, and thus as many different rates of value may be established as there are appraisers. These differences in valuation may also be increased by the inclination, which, without the slightest imputation on their honesty, may arise on the part of the appraisers in favor of their respective ports of entry. I recommend this whole subject to the consideration of Congress, with a single additional remark. Certainty and permanency in any system of governmental policy are, in all respects, eminently desirable; but more particularly is this true in all that affects trade and commerce, the operations of which depend much more on the certainty of their returns, and calculations which embrace distant periods of time, than on high bounties, or duties, which are liable to constant fluctuations.

At your late session, I invited your attention to the condition of the currency and exchanges, and urged the necessity of adopting such measures as were consistent with the constitutional competency of the government, in order to correct the unsoundness of the one, and as far as practicable the inequalities of the other. No country can be in the enjoyment of its full measure of prosperity, without the presence of a medium of exchange, approximating to uniformity of value. What is necessary as between the different nations of the earth, is also important as between the inhabitants of different parts of the same country; with the first the precious metals constitute the chief medium of circulation, and such also would be the case as to the last, but for the inventions comparatively modern, which have furnished, in place of gold and silver, a paper circulation. I do not propose to enter into a comparative analysis of the merits of the two systems. Such belonged more properly to the period of the introduction of the paper system. The speculative philosopher might find inducements to prosecute the inquiry, but his researches could only lead him to conclude, that the paper system had probably better never have been introduced, and that society might have been much happier without it. The practical statesman has a very different task to perform. He has to look at things as they are—to take them as he finds them—to supply deficiencies, and to prune excesses as far as in him lies. The task of furnishing a corrective for derangements of paper medium with us, is almost inexpressibly great. The power exerted by the States to charter banking corporations, and which, having been carried to a great excess, has filled the country with, in most of the States, an irredeemable paper medium, is an evil which, in some way or other, requires a corrective. The rates at which bills of exchange are negotiated between different parts of the country, furnish an index of the value of the local substitute for gold and silver, which is, in many parts so far depreciated, as not to be received, except at a large discount, in payment for debts, or in the purchase of produce. It could earnestly be desired that every bank, not possessing the means of resumption, should follow the example of the late United States Bank of Pennsylvania, and go into liquidation, rather than by refusing to do so, to continue embarrassments in the way of solvent institutions, thereby augmenting the difficulties incident to the present condition of things. Whether this government, with due regard to the rights of the States, has any power to constrain the banks, either to resume specie payments, or to force them into liquidation, is an inquiry which will not fail to claim your consideration. In view of the great advantages which are allowed the corporators, not among the least of which if the authority contained in most of their charters, to make loans to three times the amount of their capital, thereby often deriving three times as much interest on the same amount of money as any individual is permitted by law to receive, no sufficient apology can be urged for a long continued suspension of specie payments. Such suspension is productive of the greatest detriment to the public, by expelling from circulation the precious metals, and seriously hazarding the success of any effort that this government can make, to increase commercial facilities, and to advance the public interests.

This is the more to be regretted, and the indispensible necessity for a sound currency becomes the more manifest, when we reflect on the vast amount of the internal commerce of the country. Of this we have no statistics, nor just data for forming adequate opinions. But there can be no doubt, but that the amount of transportation coastwise by sea, and the transportation inland by railroads and canals and by steamboats and other modes of conveyance, over the surface of our vast rivers and vast lakes, and the value of property carried and interchanged, by these means, form a general aggregate, to which the foreign commerce of the country, large as it is, makes but a distant approach.

In the absence of any controlling power over this subject, which by forcing a general resumption of specie payments would at once have the effect of restoring a sound medium of exchange, and would leave to the country but little to desire, what measure of relief falling within the limits of our constitutional competency, does it become this government to adopt? It was my painful duty at your last session, under the weight of most solemn obligations, to differ with Congress on the measures which it proposed for my approval, and which it doubtless regarded as corrective of existing evils. Subsequent reflection, and events since occurring, have only served to confirm me in the opinions then entertained, and frankly expressed.

I must be permitted to add, that no scheme of government policy, unaided by individual exertions, can be available for ameliorating the present condition of things. Commercial modes of exchange and a good currency are but the necessary means of commerce and intercourse, not the direct productive sources of wealth. Wealth can only be accumulated by the earnings of industry and the savings of frugality; and nothing can be more ill-judged than to look to facilities in borrowing, or to a redundant circulation, for the power of discharging pecuniary obligations. The country is full of resources and the people full of energy, and the great and permanent remedy for present embarrassments must be sought in industry, economy, the observance of good faith, and the favorable influence of time.

In pursuance of a pledge given to you in my last message to Congress, which pledge I urge as an apology for venturing to present you the details of any plan, the Secretary of the Treasury will be ready to submit to you, should you require it, a plan of finance which, while it throws around the public treasure reasonable guards for its protection, and rests on powers acknowledged in practice to exist from the origin of the government, will at the same time, furnish to the country a sound paper medium, and afford all reasonable facilities for regulating the Exchanges. When submitted, you will perceive in it a plan amendatory of the existing laws in relation to the Treasury Department—subordinate in all respects to the will of Congress directly, and the people indirectly—self-sustaining, should it be found in practice to realize its promises in theory, and repealable at the pleasure of Congress. It proposes by effectual restraints, and by invoking the true spirit of our institutions, to separate the purse from the sword; or more properly to speak, denies any other control to the President over the agents who may be selected to carry it into execution, but what may be indispensably necessary to secure the fidelity of such agents; and, by wise regulations, keeps plainly apart from each other, private and public funds. It contemplates the establishment of a Board of Control, at the seat of Government, with agencies at prominent commercial points, or wherever else Congress shall direct, for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public moneys, and a substitution, at the option of the public creditor, of Treasury notes, in lieu of gold and silver. It proposes to limit the issues to an amount not to exceed $15,000,000—without the express sanction of the Legislative power. It also authorises the receipt of individual deposits of gold and silver to a limited amount, and the granting of certificates of deposit, divided into such sums as may be called for by the depositors. It proceeds a step further, and authorises the purchase and sale of domestic bills and drafts, resting on a real and substantial basis, payable at sight, or having but a short time to run, and drawn on places not less than one hundred miles apart—which authority, except in so far as may be necessary for government purposes exclusively, is only to be exerted upon the express condition, that its exercise shall not be prohibited by the State in which the agency is situated.

In order to cover the expenses incident to the plan, it will be authorised to receive moderate premiums for certificates issued on deposits, and on bills bought and sold, and thus, as far as its dealings extend, to furnish facilities to commercial intercourse at the lowest possible rates, and to subduct from the earnings of industry, the least possible sum. It uses the State banks at a distance from the agencies, as auxiliaries, without imparting any power to trade in its name. It is subjected to such guards and restraints as have appeared to be necessary. It is the creature of law, and exists only at the pleasure of the legislature. It is made to rest on an actual specie basis, in order to redeem the notes at the places of issue—produces no dangerous redundancy of circulation—affords no temptation to speculation—is attended by no inflation of prices—is equitable in its operation—makes the Treasury Notes, which it may use along with the certificates of deposit, and the notes of specie-paying banks—convertible at the place where collected, receivable in payment of government dues—and, without violating any principle of the Constitution, affords the government and the people such facilities as are called for by the wants of both. Such, it has appeared to me, are its recommendations, and in view of them it will be submitted, whenever you may require it, to your consideration.

I am not able to perceive that any fair and candid objection can be urged against the plan, the principal outlines of which I have thus presented. I cannot doubt but that the notes which it proposes to furnish, at the voluntary option of the public creditor, issued in lieu of the revenue and its certificates of deposit, will be maintained at an equality with gold and silver every where. They are redeemable in gold and silver on demand, at the places of issue. They are receivable every where in payment of government dues. The Treasury notes are limited to an amount of one fourth less than the estimated annual receipts of the Treasury; and in addition, they rest upon the faith of the government for their redemption. If all these assurances are not sufficient to make them available, then the idea, as it seems to me, of furnishing a sound paper medium of exchanges, may be entirely abandoned.

If a fear be indulged that the government may be tempted to run into excess in its issues, at any future day, it seems to me that no such apprehension can reasonably be entertained, until all confidence in the representatives of the States and of the people, as well as of the people themselves, shall be lost. The weightiest considerations of policy require that the restraints now proposed to be thrown around the measure should not, for light causes, be removed. To argue against any proposed plan its liability to possible abuse, is to reject every expedient, since every thing dependent on human action is liable to abuse. Fifteen millions of Treasury notes may be issued as the *maximum*, but a discretionary power is to be given to the Board of Control, under that sum, and every consideration will unite in leading them to feel their way with caution. For the first eight years of the existence of the late Bank of the United States, its circulation barely exceeded $4,000,000; and for five of its most prosperous years, it was about equal to $16,000,000; furthermore, the authority given to receive private deposits to a limited amount, and to issue certificates in such sums as may be called for by the depositors, may so far fill up the channels of circulation as greatly to diminish the necessity of any considerable issue of Treasury notes. A restraint upon the amount of private deposits has seemed to be indispensably necessary, from an apprehension thought to be well founded, that in any emergency of trade, confidence might so far be shaken in the banks as to induce a withdrawal from them of private deposits, with a view to ensure their unquestionable safety when deposited with the government, which might prove eminently disastrous to the State banks. Is it objected that it is proposed to authorize the agencies to deal in Bills of Exchange? It is answered, that such dealings are to be carried on at the lowest possible premium—are made to rest on an unquestionably sound basis—are designed to reimburse merely the expenses which would otherwise devolve upon the Treasury, and are in strict subordination to the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of the Bank of Augusta against Earle, and other reported cases; and thereby avoids all conflict with State jurisdiction, which I hold to be indispensably requisite. It leaves the banking privileges of the States without interference—looks to the Treasury and the Union,—and, while furnishing every facility to the first, is careful of the interests of the last. But above all, it is created by law, amenable by law, and is repealable by law; and wedded as I am to no theory, but looking solely to the advancement of the public good, I shall be amongst the very first to urge its repeal, if it be found not to subserve the purposes and objects for which it may be created. Nor will the plan be submitted in any overweening confidence in the sufficiency of my own judgment, but with much greater reliance on the wisdom and patriotism of Congress. I cannot abandon this subject without urging upon you, in the most emphatic manner, whatever may be your action on the suggestions which I have felt it to be my duty to submit, to relieve the Chief Executive Magistrate, by any and all constitutional means, from a controlling power over the public Treasury. If, in the plan proposed, should you deem it worthy your consideration, that separation is not as complete as you may desire, you will, doubtless, amend it in that particular. For myself, I disclaim all desire to have any control over the public moneys, other than what is indispensably necessary, to execute the laws which you may pass.

Nor can I fail to advert, in this connection, to the debts which many of the States of the Union have contracted abroad, and under which they continue to labor. That indebtedness amounts to a sum not less than $200,000,000, and which has been retributed to them, for the most part, in works of internal improvement, which are destined to prove of vast importance in ultimately advancing their prosperity and wealth. For the debts thus contracted, the States are alone responsible. I can do no more than express the belief that each State will feel itself bound by every consideration of honor, as well as of interest, to meet its engagements with punctuality. The failure, however, of any one State to do so, should in no degree affect the credit of the rest; and the foreign capitalist will have no just cause to experience alarm as to all other State stocks, because any one or more of the States may neglect to provide with punctuality the means of redeeming their engagements. Even such States, should there be any, considering the great rapidity with which their resources are developing themselves, will not fail to have the means, at no very distant day, to redeem their obligations to the uttermost farthing; nor will I doubt but that in view of that honorable conduct which has evermore governed the States, and the people of this Union, they will each and all resort to every legitimate expedient, before they will forego a faithful compliance with their obligations.

From the report of the Secretary of War, and other reports accompanying it, you will be informed of the progress which has been made in the fortifications designed for the protection of our principal cities, roadsteads, and inland frontier, during the present year; together with their true state and condition. They will be prosecuted to completion with all the expedition which the means placed by Congress at the disposal of the Executive will allow.

I recommend particularly to your consideration, that portion of the Secretary's report which proposes the establishment of a chain of military posts, from Council Bluffs to some point on the Pacific Ocean, within our limits. The benefit thereby destined to accrue to our citizens engaged in the fur trade, over that wilderness region, added to the importance of cultivating friendly relations with savage tribes inhabiting it, and at the same time of giving protection to our frontier settlements, and of establishing the means of safe intercourse between the American settlements at the mouth of Columbia river, and those on this side of the Rocky Mountains, would seem to suggest the importance of carrying into effect the recommendations upon this head with as little delay as may be practicable.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, will place you in possession of the present condition of that important arm of the national defense. Every effort will be made to add to its efficiency, and I cannot too strongly urge upon you liberal appropriations to that branch of the public service. Inducements of the weightiest character exist for the adoption of this course of policy. Our extended and otherwise exposed maritime frontier, calls for protection, to the furnishing of which an efficient naval force is indispensable. We look to no foreign conquests, nor do we propose to enter into competition with any other nation for supremacy on the ocean,—but it is due not only to the honor, but to the security of the people of the United States, that no nation should be permitted to invade our waters at pleasure, and subject our towns and villages to conflagration or pillage. Economy in all branches of the public service, is due from all the public agents to the people—but parsimony alone would suggest the withholding of the necessary means for the protection of our domestic firesides from invasion, and our national honor from disgrace. I would most earnestly recommend to Congress, to abstain from all appropriations, for objects not absolutely necessary; but I take upon myself, without a moment of hesitancy, all the responsibility of recommending the increase and prompt equipment of that gallant Navy, which has lighted up every sea with its victories, and spread an imperishable glory over the country.

The report of the Postmaster General will claim your particular attention, not only because of the valuable suggestions which it contains, but because of the great importance which, at all times, attaches to that interesting branch of the public service. The increased expense of transporting the mail along the principal routes, necessarily claims the public attention, and has awakened a corresponding solicitude on the part of the government. The transmission of the mail must keep pace with those facilities of intercommunication which are every day becoming greater through the building of railroads, and the application of steam power—but it cannot be disguised that, in order to do so, the Post Office Department is subjected to heavy exactions. The lines of communication between distant parts of the Union are, to a great extent, occupied by railroads, which, in the nature of things, possess a complete monopoly, and the Department is therefore liable to heavy and unreasonable charges. This evil is destined to great increase in future, and some timely measure may become necessary to guard against it.

I feel it my duty to bring under your consideration a practice which has grown up in the administration of the government, and which, I am deeply convinced, ought to be corrected. I allude to the exercise of the power, which usage, rather than reason, has vested in the Presidents, of removing incumbents from office, in order to substitute others more in favor with the dominant party. My own conduct, in this respect, has been governed by a conscientious purpose to exercise the removing power, only in cases of unfaithfulness or inability, or in those in which its exercise appeared necessary, in order to discountenance and suppress that spirit of active partisanship on the part of holders of office, which not only withdraws them from the steady and impartial discharge of their official duties, but exerts an undue and injurious influence over elections, and degrades the character of the government itself, inasmuch as it exhibits the Chief Magistrate, as being a party, through his agents, in the secret plots or open workings of political parties.

In respect to the exercise of this power, nothing should be left to discretion, which may safely be regulated by law; and it is of high importance to restrain, as far as possible, the stimulus of personal interests in public elections. Considering the great increase which has been made in public offices, in the last quarter of a century, and the probability of further increase, we incur the hazard of witnessing violent political contests, directed too often to the single object of retaining office, by those who are in, or obtaining it, by those who are out. Under the influence of these convictions, I shall cordially concur in any constitutional measures for regulating, and by regulating, restraining, the power of removal.

I suggest for your consideration, the propriety of making, without further delay, some specific application of the funds derived under the will of Mr. Smithson, of England, for the diffusion of knowledge; and which have, heretofore, been vested in public stocks, until such time as Congress should think proper to give them a specific direction. Nor will you, I feel confident, permit any abatement of the principal of the legacy to be made should it turn out that the stocks, in which the investments have been made, have undergone a depreciation.

In conclusion, I commend to your care the interests of this District, for which you are the exclusive legislators. Considering that this city is the residence of the government, and, for a large part of the year, of Congress, and considering also, the great costs of the public buildings, and the propriety of affording them at all times careful protection, it seems not unreasonable that Congress should contribute towards the expense of an efficient police.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, December 7, 1841.

CHURCH ACTION ON THE SUBJECT OF AMERICAN SLAVERY.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, DOVER, N. H. 1841.

Whereas, in our opinion, the system of American slavery is alike opposed to the precepts and principles of the Bible, and equally so to the temporal and spiritual well-being of those who are connected with it; we feel it to be our duty as a Church of Christ, to bear testimony against the system, and therefore,

Resolved, That the system of American slavery is sinful, and that all who participate in sustaining it, participate in its sins.

That we regard it to be the duty of all men, and particularly of the members of the Christian Church to utter their decided testimony against it.

That we will use our best endeavors to promote immediate and unconditional emancipation as equally the duty of the master and the right of the slave.

PRESBYTERY OF PEORIA, ILLINOIS, 1841.

The committee on the subject of slavery presented their report, which was accepted, adopted, and is as follows:—

"We have already declared our views of slavery, as existing in these United States, and practiced by many ministers and members of our churches—'That it is essentially evil in itself, and that all its bearings and tendencies are evil; and so far from being sanctioned by the law of God, it is heathenish in its origin, and utterly incompatible with the spirit and principles of Christianity, *and ought not to be tolerated by the Church of God.*

"We are now ready to say decidedly, that we are not willing to retain in our communion, and much less admit to preach in our pulpits, *those who buy or sell human beings, or those who claim a right to hold or use them as property.*

"While, therefore, we commiserate those who may be embarrassed by the unrighteous laws which exist in some of the States of this nation, and are thereby held unwillingly in the relation of master, yet we believe it to be the imperious duty of all who profess the religion of Jesus Christ, to bear their decided testimony against a system which is fraught with pollution and crime.'"

PITTSBURG CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST CHURCH. 1841.

"Resolved, That in the judgment of the Pittsburg

Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, the practice of buying or selling men, women or children, or holding them in slavery, *with the intention to perpetuate their servitude*, is inconsistent with the morality of the Holy Scriptures.

"Secondly, That as stated in our ninth elementary principle, 'it is the duty of all ministers, and members of the Church to maintain godliness, and to oppose all moral evil,' by *moral suasion*. They ought to do it by official, and social action, as well as by individual action; and when an organized body in our church, has no other authority to act in the case, except by way of testimony, and remonstrance, it is obligatory on it to oppose the evil, by such testimony and remonstrance, whenever this course may promise to be efficient against the evil, pursuant to the elementary principle just specified.

"Thirdly, That as slaveholding, and slave trading, are inconsistent with the morality of the Holy Scriptures, our members, who are guilty of those offenses, render themselves liable to church trial by a judicial process, without any special act of church legislation, seeing our constitution makes all immorality a ground of judicial action, and recognizes the Holy Scriptures, as the sufficient directory of such action.

"Fourthly, That this Annual Conference respectfully recommend to the ensuing General Conference, and instruct its delegation accordingly, to oppose the moral evil of slavery, by its testimony and remonstrance, that our church may not be a partaker of this sin. (*Note.*—This fourth resolution was also adopted by the Electoral College.)

"Fifthly, That this Conference affectionately advise all the ministers, and members of the church, while they enjoy and maintain the liberty of men, and Christians, to be careful not to oppose slavery or any other evil, in a way of indiscreet, and fiery zeal, but ever to keep in mind, that *evil* is to be overcome with *good*."

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OHIO ANNUAL METHODIST CONFERENCE. 1841.

"In regard to the question of slavery, we think that some expression should be given by this conference It will be recollected, however, that in the 9th of the Elementary Principles of our constitution, it is declared to be the duty of all ministers and members of the church, 'to maintain godliness, and oppose all moral evil.' Also that the constitution, Art. 7, provides that nothing therein contained shall be so construed as to *authorize or sanction* any thing *inconsistent with the morality of the Holy Scriptures.*

It is, therefore, our opinion, that all the action that need be had by this Annual Conference upon the subject, at the present, is to declare their opinion that *slavery is inconsistent with the morality of the Holy Scriptures;* and to instruct our delegates to the General Conference, to use their influence in that body to produce a speedy and entire expurgation of the evil of slavery from the Methodist Protestant Church.

On motion of J. H. Thomas,

Resolved, That buying or selling men, women, or children, should be attached to the general rules, as a prohibition."

—

CENTRAL BAPTIST ASSOCIATION OF WISCONSIN.—1841.

Resolved, That we will hold no church fellowship with slaveholders, or slaveholding churches, or those who in any way are voluntarily implicated in the sin of slaveholding.

Resolved, That we, as a component part of the American church, are in duty bound to use every lawful and Christian means to bring about the speedy and effectual abolition of slavery in the United States.

—

FREE BAPTIST GENERAL CONFERENCE, NEW-YORK. 1841.

"*Resolved*, That the sin of American slavery is so heinous in the sight of God, so destructive to the rights of man, that we utterly detest the system, and declare that we have no fellowship for professed Christian slaveholders or their apologists."

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF CINCINNATI, OLD SCHOOL! 1841.

"*Resolved*, That all the judicatories, subordinate to this Synod, be solemnly enjoined, firmly and faithfully, to exercise discipline on those, who justify these sins by appeal to the Scriptures, [as guilty of a blasphemous denial of the infinite holiness of God and the purity of his word.] This latter clause as being 'guilty of a blasphemous denial,' &c. was struck out, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 39 for, and 30 against."

—

LANCASTER PRESBYTERY.—1841.

"*Resolved*, That this Presbytery, regarding slavery as a heinous sin, cannot in conscience either welcome or admit to the communion of the Lord's Supper in our churches, those who persist in the practice of it."

From the Liberator.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce asks—"What shall we quarrel about? About specie payments? No, not any where North of Pennsylvania. About the abolition of slavery? No, *that storm has blown over.*" Blown over, it is? Just as certainly as that slavery is a "patriachal institution," or that the waters of Niagara have ceased to move. Ask the terror-stricken South on this point. What are the political and religious signs of the times? Do they indicate that the anti-slavery party is diminishing in numbers, or becoming quiescent in spirit? What movement in the land is attracting so much attention, exciting so much speculation, or embodying so much moral power, as the abolition movement? When were the abolitionists more zealous, more determined, more sanguine of success, than at present? "That storm" is not so easily allayed. It will "blow over' when it shall have blown down the Bastile of slavery, which is now tottering to its foundation. It will then be pertinent to inquire—"What shall we quarrel about?" For the peaceful abolition of slavery will bring such repose to the land, such joy to all the people, such manifold blessings in its train, that all discordant sounds will be lost in the shouts and songs of the Great National Jubilee! There will be none to molest or make afraid. The interests of the whole country will be identical. The North and the South, the East and the West, will mingle into one; all sectional barriers will be thrown down; and peace and good-will be co-extensive with our broad national domains. Such a "storm" will be a glorious wind-fall!

"It 's coming yet, for a' that,
When man to man, the world all o'er,
Shall brothers be, for a' that!"

From the N. Y. Tribune.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's views with regard to the unauthorized exercise of the Right of Search are sound; but we still believe it due to a true policy as well as humanity, that a Convention should be concluded with Great Britain, giving to the ships of war of each nation the carefully-regulated and restricted right of searching for slavers, who may be dishonoring the flag of either nation. All the nations of the earth should unite as one community to extirpate the infernal traffic in slaves from the face of the globe. Let us not stickle so nicely on the Rights of Nations as to sacrifice the Rights of Humanity.

The general aspect of our Foreign Relations is pacific, though those with Great Britain present many points of serious difference. Why not submit them to a disinterested umpire, or invoke a congress of nations? We should be proud to have the first official suggestion of such a Congress come from the Government of the United States.

The New-York American, speaking of the message, says:—

Allusion is made to Texas, in language which, under the circumstances, we rather look upon as *indicating a desire to pave the way for the kind reception of some possible proposal for the annexation of Texas to this Republic*—an event, we trust, *never* to be brought about."

From the N. Y. Tribune.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

The annual expenditures of the government for the year ending 30th Sept. last. (six months Van Buren, six months Harrison and Tyler) are thirty-two millions; the receipts, thirty millions and a half. Let no one be deceived by this statement into believing that the *actual* receipts and expenditures have amounted to these large sums. Among the receipts are counted five and a half millions of the proceeds of the loan authorized by Congress at the late session, and a very large sum accruing at an early period from the issue of treasury notes. So the expenditures include many millions devoted to the redemption of treasury notes and the payment of claims against the government accruing at an earlier period. We believe the actual receipts and expenditures of the year each fall considerably below twenty-five millions, which is still too high. We trust those of next year will be brought within twenty millions.

Communications.

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The Eighth Massachusetts Anti-Slavery FAIR will take place during CHRISTMAS WEEK, in Boston, commencing on Wednesday, December 22d, at AMORY HALL.

The BOOK TABLE will be furnished will every variety of beautiful writing materials, Medals and Mother-of-Pearl articles, from France. The LIBERTY BELL, (containing contributions from Garrison, L. M. Child, E. Quincy, John Quincy Adams, Mrs. Follen, N. P. Rogers, Dr. Bowring, H. Martineau, Pierpont and others) will be published on the first day of the Fair.

The CHILDREN'S TABLE, in addition to all its home supplies, will be furnished from Paris with great and various quantities of small toys, Dolls of every description, from four feet to four inches, completely dressed; or, if preferred, dresses ready made can be selected from a large stock, including French shoes and bonnets.

The SHOE TABLE will be unrivalled by any former Fair for the beauty, variety, and utility of its exhibition.

The great numbers of *petits objets*, more beautiful, and full of good taste, than on either of the former occasions;—the quantities of novel articles—for children's, infants', and ladies' dress. The amount of rich and beautiful German worsted-work, knit and net-work, beadwork, glass-work, straw-work, wax-work; silk, linen, and muslin embroidered, and plain work, forbids enumeration. A catalogue is given of a few only of the most *recherche*.

Among these are several volumes of facsimilies of the autographs of distinguished persons of past times; a large and valuable collection of the autographs of the most celebrated men now living; a few dozens of very high value, which are unattainable elsewhere; facsimiles of the most interesting State Papers of the English Archives; among which are, Convocation of the Clergy, Henry VIII.; Gunpowder Plot; Execution and Death Warrant of Charles I.; of Mary, Queen of Scots; Richard III. Letter; Magna Charta, with the Seals of the Barons. Some of the above are exceedingly valuable, as the plates from which they were made are broken up. Gentlemen fitting up their libraries will find this an opportunity to secure most interesting and appropriate ornaments.

A selection of Swiss carved-work, (never imported but for this Fair,) consisting of antique vases, baskets, paper-cutters, sallad-spoons and forks; sugar-tongs, &c. of many beautiful patterns. Bell-pulls, and models of the Swiss mountain cottages, invaluable to those who would preserve their recollection of travel, or gain ideas of Alpine scenery. The bell-pulls are each a complete series of exquisite paintings of the Swiss villages and mountains.

Those ladies engaged in the Fair, who have been travelling in Europe during the year, have selected from every place they passed through, whatever curious or beautiful things they saw. Among these are *papetrie* of the choicest kinds; letter paper with the noted scenes and places of England and Scotland, on each sheet; views of Scotland in Tartan envelope; illuminated Parisian note-paper; do. with initial letters; purses from Florence; bags from Marseilles; Turkish embroidered do.; perfumed composition do. from Constantinople; watch cases, and bone-work, from the German baths; cut glass; pocket-books; pocket mirrors; ladies' cuffs, caps, and ribbons, from Paris; silk embroidery in card-cases, souvenirs, needle-books, and thread-cases, from Frankfort; lava-box, set in silver, from Naples; bronzes from Rome; shell-work from the West-Indies; gentlemen's caps from St. Petersburg; hammocks from Santiago; shells and coral from Cape Hatien; painted paper from Milan; anti-slavery china; richly embroidered curtains; emery-bags, and Lilliputian bottles, from Nevers.

A very valuable case of articles has just arrived from Scotland; and the next arrivals from London and Dublin, are to bring splendid contributions from England and Ireland.

LYDIA MARIA CHILD,
In behalf of the Committee.

MORAL REFORM MOVEMENTS, AND THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

In view of an agitated state of public sentiment, on subjects intimately connected with our social relations, I am willing to show my opinion, unassuming as I hope it may be.

What objects are the most worthy our attention, in the performance of the obligations devolving upon us as social beings? Is it not apparent they are those special obligations of duty which are the most immediately connected with the interests of the immortal soul? If so, then it behooves us, as reasonable men and women, accountable for the talents committed to our charge, to know what part is for us individually to act, in performing them; so that all may harmonise together, and each contribute something for the benefit of the whole.

As members of the community, we may be compared with reflecting bodies, those heavenly luminaries which shine only by reflection, being of themselves dark. Receiving light from the sun, the source of light and heat in the material world, they are qualified to give light to each other; and thus, as secondary means, to furnish the medium, by which they are visible, and by which they contribute mutually to the benefit of one another. It may not be presuming too far, as language is much better adapted to material substances than to immaterial essences, to assert that of all objects in the material world, the sun in the firmament is the fittest representative of the Author of nature; as all material life is dependent more or less upon its vivifying influence. In its light, we can walk without stumbling, and the passive productions of nature reflect it for the mutual benefit of all. If light and heat are so essential in the world of matter, how much more essential is the vivifying influence of divine love, (comparable to light and heat,) to the world of time. To obstructions of this spiritual light and heat, which otherwise would show us our paths of duty, which are the paths of peace, may be traced the numerous moral evils that afflict the human race.

I will not now stop to inquire into the origin of these obstructions, that, like dark clouds, obscure the understanding. Suffice it to say, if we look into our hearts, and carefully observe what lodges there, we may readily perceive that they are caused by some darling passion or propensity, which has too much swayed our affections. To the Christian and philanthropist, the removal of these obstructions, or dark clouds, becomes a subject of engrossing interest, and in the light with which his own mind is illuminated, he is induced to labor for their removal from the minds of others, by showing them the causes which have produced them, and to co-operate in measures that will tend to the enlightening of their understandings. In thus fulfilling his obligations of duty to others, he reaps a rich reward in the enjoyment of that peace of mind, reserved for those whose sole aim is to close in with every intimation of duty, and which peace the world can neither give with its favors, nor take away with its frowns. This object, then, above all temporal objects, is the most immediately connected with the interests of the immortal soul, and therefore it should claim our highest regard.

In what way, as accountable creatures, can we most effectually accomplish this object; that is, disseminate light, to the advancement of those pure principles of truth, by which the heart is purified, and prepared livingly to bear witness to the truth, under whatever name it may appear? Individually, we cannot properly do anything to the promotion of this good work, without coming under the government of those pure principles, which will lead and guide into all truth. Under the influence of these principles, as members of the community, we can show by a consistent example, on all occasions, and by precept, as occasion may offer, the benign efficacy of them, and thus our light may so shine before men, that "others seeing our good work, may [be led to] glorify our Father which is in heaven." While this is required of each of us, individually, there are some that have a greater work than others to perform, as talents and ability may be afforded. In this, we recognise the duties of a gospel minister, who stands, as John Woolman expresses it, as a trumpet through which the Lord speaks to the people. Individuals, under the influence of these principles, or whose professed object is to promote the growth of them in themselves and others, have found it necessary to establish certain rules touching the regulation of themselves as a *congregated* body. A unity of feeling and design having thus drawn them together, so that they may be mutual helpers, one of another, no jar or contention is known among them, although, in consequence of some being in advance of others in religious experience, a perfect uniformity of opinion should not prevail.

As a congregated body, organized on these principles, the Society of Friends may be recognized. Probably the present order of the Society differs in some particulars from that established during the days of George Fox and his coadjutors. It therefore becomes a matter of serious consideration with the members of it, whether or not the Society has maintained its ground, in recognizing and securing that Christian liberty and freedom of opinion which the early laborers in the Society were zealously engaged to advocate. I purpose not to go into an investigation of this question, at this time; but to trace out some of those *peculiar* testimonies by which the Society has been distinguished, and which have been found, in latter times, to be so admirably adapted to the improvement of human society, so that the enlightened and impartial philanthropist acknowledges, "the world owes it a debt which can never be cancelled."*

Tracing these testimonies on various subjects for the amelioration of the human race, to the fountain from which they spring, who, that understand them, cannot distinguish, in the principles upon which they are founded, a portion of that spirit which breathes peace on earth and good will to all mankind? This spirit of Christ, which is given to lead and guide into all truth, and out of all error, is thus the root and trunk of that goodly tree of doctrines, from which, as branches, the various testimonies against the evils of corrupted human nature spring.

The insidious workings of a mercenary priesthood, tending to trammel the freedom to act according to convictions of duty, have given occasion for a testimony against priestcraft, and in favor of a free and untrammelled ministry. In other words, for a testimony declaring to the world that God is alone the teacher of his people, both immediately and instrumentally. This doctrine being acknowledged, a way is opened to show the people their transgressions of the divine law written in the heart, and to direct them to that fountain of divine life which will cleanse from all the pollutions of sin, and preserve the soul in that state of purity in which it finds acceptance with God.

Looking to Christ, the author and finisher of the saint's faith, we find his spirit rises up in opposition to the spirit of war. Hence the Christian's testimony against war and bloodshed, and all those systems of oppression which are founded in a state of warfare. The relation of master and slave is a state of warfare, and it could not exist a moment upon the principles of peace; so that a testimony against war, must of course include a testimony against the slavery of the human race. At a superficial view, we may be surprised at the part which early Friends took in some of these evils, apparently without considering the nature of them, or in what light they would be viewed by their successors. Such sins, in which they blindly participated, may be considered the sins of the age or nation; those only being accountable for them who wilfully continued in them after their true nature had been manifested. Notwithstanding this disagreement of practice with principles, yet we may perceive in the history of the Society a constant tendency in their practice towards a conformity to principle.—Hence, Friends were the first people, among professing Christians in their day, who raised the standard, not only of liberty of conscience, but of liberty for their enslaved fellow-creatures of the African race; and in them also the wronged Indian found a sympathising friend and advocate; while other professors were more zealously engaged in propagating their own peculiar views on matters of opinion, than in advocating the rights of man. The temperance cause received its first impulse in this religious Society; although this and some other righteous concerns that now agitate the public mind, were for many years confined almost exclusively to the Society. In order to appreciate the advantages which it has thus possessed over other religious denominations, in becoming the pioneers of the reform movement of the present day, it may be well to consider that nearly, if not quite, all other religious societies embrace more or less warriors, slaveholders, and venders of distilled spirituous liquors; all of whom Friends have openly testified against, by refusing to fellowship them.—Other religious bodies, bowed down as they are, under such a load of infirmities, cannot move forward together to effect any material reformation. Their own burdens need be removed before they can act efficiently in relation to any one of these testimonies. Religiously concerned individuals among them, despairing of accomplishing by religious bodies thus encumbered, the grand work which the Christian is called upon to do, a work "showing the people their transgressions, and the house of Jacob their sins," have found it better to form minor associations, with some specific philanthropic object in view, as the temperance, peace, and anti-slavery societies.

We see, then, in the formation of such societies, a mournful evidence of the corruption of religious bodies; an evidence that selfishness too much predominates in priest and people; and that the former, looking to men for reward, will, in consequence thereof, pander to the corruptions of the age, in order to secure a fat living.—Exceptions no doubt there are of honorable men; whose influence is of that kind that they retain their integrity to correct principles, regardless of the selfish policy of man, and at the same time, their interests and honorable standing with their fellow-members of society. Such are gifted with abilities above the ordinary range of mind, which they have improved by submitting to the operations of that spirit, which breathes peace on earth and good will to all mankind. Clergymen of this character may put forth their energies to stem the current of a corrupt public sentiment, but they being comparatively few in number, their voice is almost drowned in the general cry, "Away with these innovations upon the good order of the Church, and questions that tend to disturb the harmony of its members!"

Friends, as a religious Society, having thus disencumbered themselves of these evils, it becomes an interesting inquiry, in what way can they labor to promote a reformation in respect to popular evils? Including myself as a member, I am free to state, that an idea too much prevails among us, that we have done all we can do in these matters, so long as we keep our hands clean from partaking of them. For the sake of argument, admitting we are altogether clear, is it the character of those who profess to be Christ's followers, or the light of the world, as he calls such, thus to confine their light under a bushel, comparable to a religious sect? and not set it upon a candlestick, that it may give light to all in the house? But we do hold up to those around us a testimony against popular evils, thus laboring for their removal. We show them, too, our principles of action, and labor to induce them to co-operate with us. But here is the point to be considered; after conscientious individuals are thus set upon the right course, whether by our preaching, or any other instrumentality, and they begin to associate together in order to have the benefit of combined action, because they do not come within our pale, or because, having been differently educated, they manage these associations differently, in some minor particulars, from what we should have prescribed, we set them down as out of the truth, acting in the will of man, with some selfish motives in view; disregarding whatever professions they may make to the contrary. If any of our members, viewing them differently, associate with them, they are liable to censure by many individuals, if not by the body; and thus the unity of society is marred. But it is objected that there is danger in thus associating with others, of different religious views, of compromising with them some of our important testimonies, which they have not seen fit to close in with. In answer to this objection, I must have recourse to the facts in the case. Are not many of our members, who are opposed to all reformatory movements of the kind, as much, if not more careless to maintain these other testimonies, as those are who are acting in them? And are not those who are acting in them, generally speaking, some of our most zealous advocates for the maintenance of these other testimonies, and the good order of our Society? I trust, at an impartial view, we must answer these questions in the affirmative; so that were we to exclude from membership those that thus are engaged in them, we should be deprived of some of our most useful members.

The labors of reformers, not only in former days, but in the present, were directed to bring all into their measures, or hold up the standard of truth to all, of whatever name or denomination they might be. After having succeeded in establishing a collective body pledged to carry out their principles of action, in the course of time it was found that sundry evils abounded to a greater or less extent in this collective body. It then became necessary for them to cleanse their own hands before they could effectually operate upon others towards advancing the cause of truth and righteousness. This cleansing the camp, as it were, has occupied many years with the Society of Friends, during which time, their voice might not have been heard abroad or among others in advocating measures for the removal of evils, further than occasionally, in connection with other religious labors, they held up these sins to view. A way was not opened for them to co-operate much with others in measures to remove these evils until they had become, in a manner, clear themselves, and then we find them unhesitatingly associating with other religiously-concerned persons, in measures for their removal. In proof of this, much might be given from the History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade, by Clarkson; which history every member of our Society should be familiar with, and probably many are. The following extract may serve my purpose:

"In the year 1774, the increased good will towards the Africans became so apparent, but more particularly in Pennsylvania where the Quakers were more numerous than in any other State, that they, who considered themselves more immediately as the friends of these injured people, thought it right to avail themselves of it: and accordingly James Pemberton, one of the most conspicuous Quakers in Pennsylvania, and Dr. Rush, one of the most conspicuous of those belonging to the various other religious communities in that province, undertook, in conjunction with others, the important task of bringing those into a society who were friendly to this cause.—In this undertaking they succeeded. And hence arose that union of the Quakers with others to which I have been directing the attention of the reader, and by which the third class of forerunners and coadjutors becomes now complete. This society, which was confined to Pennsylvania, was the first ever formed in America, in which there was a union of persons of different religious denominations in behalf of the African race."—Vol. I. pages 153, 154.

By this it seems that although Friends, as a religious body, had progressed considerably in the cause of the abolition of slavery, before others had taken it up, yet they willingly associated with others, whenever they were ready to enter into their measures.—And how, in fact, could they have carried forward their benevolent designs without thus co-operating with them? I appeal to the religious sensibilities of every one, was it ever the design of Almighty Goodness, in any age of the world, in raising up a people to bear witness to the truth, that they should, to the end of time, dwell alone, and not mingle with others in any good work? But I will now leave this question to be settled by the candid, reflecting mind; though much might be urged yet, as reasons against the narrow sectarian policy which fetters the minds of many who otherwise might become pioneers in the cause of human rights.

The circumstance, more than any other particularly connected with the position which many friends have taken in relation to the temperance and anti-slavery movements, is their refusing the use of their meeting-houses to advocate these causes. The objection is made principally on the plea that by thus opening our houses, we sanction or endorse all the principles and measures of the abolitionists, &c.; and thereby compromise our testimony against a hireling ministry, war, &c. Were I convinced that this were the fact, I should not advocate countenancing them in any degree; but by what I have just been holding forth, it may be understood that my sentiments, with the sentiments of many others, are directly the reverse. If friendship and unity with the principles of a good cause, induces me to join in with it, I do not conceive that I endorse or become accountable for all the peculiar views and measures of the individuals that are engaged in it. Indeed, many of them I might altogether disapprove of, as much as any direct opponent of the cause, and still be in unity with the main concern. If individuals belonging to any particular body are not thus accountable, how can a religious society, like Friends, altogether distinct in its organization from these minor associations, become responsible for the sayings and doings of others engaged in them, by granting them the use of their meeting-houses? Were this doctrine of responsibility for the opinions of other individuals, applied rigidly, I do not see how even a religious society would hold together. Many views I hear advanced, (and this for one,) by members of our society which I have no unity with; but I have no intention of leaving the society on that account, so long as Friends will tolerate my peculiar views. As to the practice that Friends have been in, of refusing the use of their houses for ministers who make no scruple of receiving money for preaching the gospel, as they call it, I do not call it in question; it being our efficient way of bearing our testimony in favor of a free and untrammelled ministry. There are other purposes for which the use of our houses might be requested, that we might object to on similar grounds, but I think it is altogether begging the question, to raise such objections to the peace, temperance, and anti-slavery movements; concerns in which our society should always unite, if we live up to our profession. Some may object to giving the use of our meeting-houses for such purposes, because in times past, we have not been in the practice of letting o be used for any purposes but such for which they were designed, and business connected with the meeting affairs. Other meeting-houses, churches, as they are called, (a name which we consider too much approaching to sanctity or altogether unscriptural to apply to a house of wood, brick, or stone,) are, in many instances, opened freely for purposes not connected with religious performances, without any member of the congregation objecting on the ground of their being too sacred to be used for such purposes. This strenuousness of Friends in refusing the use of their houses, carries an appearance that we consider our meeting-houses too sacred to be used for common purposes; which inference, I suppose, none of our numbers would admit.

In conclusion, I would express a wish that Friends would seriously and candidly consider the stand that many of them have taken in opposing the reform movements of the day; and see if they are not, while cavilling and finding fault with those engaged in them, giving their influence in favor of the enemies of reform; the enemies also of those precious testimonies which we are called upon to bear. Observe too, whether or not these enemies have not already begun to point to the Society of Friends, and exultingly say, "behold they are with us in sentiment. It is a society long known for its respectability, therefore take courage." Let us timely disappoint such exultations, and show to the world that, "for Ziou's sake we will not hold our peace; and for Jerusalem's sake we will not rest until the righteousness hereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as the lamp that burneth."

J. GRIFFIN.

Macedon, N. Y. 11 mo. 1841.

* Edmund Quincy.

LETTER FROM JOHN H. BYRD.

OBERLIN, Nov. 24th, 1841.

To the Editor of the Standard:

An incident has just occurred here, which excites considerable interest. It was on this wise: a few evenings since, seven travellers, two men and five women, arrived at our village, from Kentucky. They had been but nine days from home; yet as they were abolitionists, the anti-slavery stages, which they exclusively patronised, travelled, generally, during the night, they had been so broken of their rest, that they stopped a few days before they went on to Canada, their place of destination. They did not put up at the public inn, but took *private* lodgings, which were kindly provided by the hospitality of their friends. From several circumstances which occurred, and inquiries that were made as to their whereabouts by strangers, it was believed that their southern friends, or some of their agents, were anxious to see them; but the travellers were of opinion that, under some circumstances, "old acquaintance should be forgot," and had no wish to see them.

It was ascertained, however, that although they were disappointed in their visit here; yet they were not to be easily frustrated in their intentions, but were lying in wait for them on the road they were expected to take.—It was, therefore, deemed advisable, that two of our citizens should take a carriage last evening, and ride out on that road, accompanied by seven or eight colored persons; part of whom, wrapt up in their cloaks, might be mistaken, in the night, for women. They had gone but a mile or two, before a horseman came up with them and rode by, Jehu-like, in the same direction they were going. Nothing else unusual befel them, till they reached Elyria, a place about eight miles distant. It was now near eleven o'clock, and the village was all asleep, except the people at one tavern. Just as they were passing this, the door flew open, and lawyer Benedict, with a score of biped curs, rushed out. Some seized the horses and cried out, "stop! stop! stop!"

"Where is your authority for stopping us on the highway," demanded the driver. "Here is the constable," they replied. Meanwhile, Benedict and some others crowded around the carriage, and tried to raise the curtains; but the passengers inside, held them down, till at last they got them up a little way, and then they shouted merrily, "here they are! two men and five women! just what we wanted—just what we have been looking for." By this time, they had got the carriage to the tavern door; and Benedict, who felt the seven hundred dollars' reward already in his hands, stalked about as large as life. When they came up to the door, he cried out, "let the ladies get out first! Out with the ladies first!" All were duly escorted into the bar-room and put into custody; but it was found there was no women among them The driver was desirous to go to the house of an abolitionist, who lived beyond the tavern; but in the tumult, the team had been turned round, and to get them headed the right way again, he was obliged to drive around the square. As he came back, and passed by the inn, he saw some men in pursuit. They probably supposed he had been after the women, and had them on board. Starting his horses into a quicker pace, he soon left the footmen behind; but it was not long before Benedict and the constable, mounted on horseback, came on in hot haste, and called out, as they rode up, "How many more have you got? "Satisfy yourselves," said the driver. The constable looked in, and turning to Benedict, says, "They are not here. What shall we do now?" "Set spies at every place. We must catch them," replied the contemptible jackal. Having rode on some distance farther, they presently returned with three ruffians, armed with clubs, who had, doubtless, been watching at a corner which the party would have turned, had they taken another road.

Having returned to the tavern, they examined the men, and selected two, which they thought would answer the description, telling the rest, "You are at liberty now, and may go away." "No," they replied, "We will only go as we came, altogether." Being confident they had clutched, at least, a part of their prey, they desired to finish the business as soon as possible; so Justice Birch was called up at two o'clock at night, and the two men were brought before him. Benedict produced a handbill, describing some fugitives, and offering a reward of seven hundred dollars for them; and he also showed a document authorising him to act as a blood hound in tracking out and seizing these men and women. Four witnesses were called, who testified, that they had known the men as residents of Ohio for a year or two. The justice then said "The handbill describes the slaves as having escaped on the 9th of November; but the witnesses testify that they have known these men for a year or two; these, then, cannot be the fugitives. I decide, therefore, that they are free."

Benedict and his accomplices were completely crestfallen. Friends and foes ridiculed them, for the disgraceful farce they had acted. The pitiful wretches hung their heads and sneaked about like sheep-killing curs: though it is true, the dogs follow vastly the more honorable calling.

But what became of the travellers, ? ask you. They started a little while after their friends, and proceeded on their way, quietly and unmolested. By this time, they have, doubtless, arrived safely in Canada.

Yours for the true and the right,

JOHN H. BYRD.

P. S. C. C. Burleigh was here last week, and gave us an excellent course of anti-slavery lectures.

ANTI-SLAVERY REMINISCENCES.—No. 1.

MY DEAR FRIEND:

You ask me for my recollections of the Convention at Philadelphia, that formed the American Anti-Slavery Society. I am grateful to any one, who gives me an occasion to relate what I saw, heard, and felt, on the 4th, 5th and 6th days of December, 1833; the most intensely interesting portion of my life. But you must allow me to give my reminisences, as they arise, rather than an orderly detail of the occurrences of that meeting, as they took place.

You must of course remember the excited state of the country at that time; for you were one of those on whom the abettors of slavery were gnashing their teeth, because of your "Appeal in behalf of that class of Americans *called* Africans." Then, the infamous persecution of Miss Crandall, commenced in the spring of that year, was still in progress. Bro. Garrison had made his memorable visit to England, and opened the eyes of the British philanthropists to the egregious imposition, which had been put upon them, by the Colonization Society. The protest of the sainted Wilberforce, and of his venerable compeer, Thomas Clarkson, and the stinging sarcasms of the champion of Ireland, and of universal freedom, were working like moral blisters. And more than all, the Report of the great Exeter-Hall meeting, in London, had lashed into fury all the pro-slavery, political, pseudo-patriotism throughout the land; the storm had already broken upon our heads, in the mobs at New-York; and whether it would subside without overwhelming us, was a question, which many were answering, in tones of fearful import to our little band. But the Convention had been called before the outbreak; and we were not so wise and prudent, as to relinquish our purpose of holding it.

On my way to "the city of brotherly love," I joined, at New-York, a number of the brethren going thither, whom I had not seen before. I studied anxiously their countenances and bearing, and caught most thirstily every word that dropped from their lips; till I was satisfied that some of them were men to die, if need be, in the pass of Thermopylæ.

When we arrived in Philadelphia, on the afternoon of the 3d, we learned that a goodly number were already there. And the papers of the day were seeking to make our coming a formidable matter, worthy of the cognizance of those conservators of the peace, who deal in brick-bats, rotten eggs, and tar and feathers.

A previous meeting was held, on the evening of the 3d, at the house of Evan Lewis; a man who was afraid of nothing but wrong. Between thirty and forty were there, and we made such arrangements as we could for the ensuing day. One thing we did, which we were not careful to report; and you may never have heard of it. It was a weak, and servile act. We were ashamed of it then; and you shall now have a good laugh, at our expense, if you like.

Some one suggested that as we were strangers in the city, our characters and manner of life at home not known there, people might the more easily be made to believe that we had come for an incendiary purpose, and thus be roused to prevent the accomplishment of it; that to avert the opposition which seemed preparing to meet us, it might be well to get some one of the distinguished philanthropists of Philadelphia to preside over our deliberations, and thus be, as it were, a voucher to the public for our harmlessness. There was no one proposed, of whom we could hope such patronage, save only Roberts Vaux. To him it was resolved we should apply. Five or seven of us were delegated to wait upon the great man, and solicit his acceptance of the Presidency of the Convention. Of this Committee I had the honor to be one. Just for this once, I wish I had some wit; that I might do justice to the scene. But I need not help *you* to see it in all its ludicrousness. There were five or seven of us. Beriah Green, Evan Lewis, Effingham L. Capron, Lewis Tappan, and myself, sitting around a richly furnished parlor, gravely arguing, by turns, with the wealthy occupant, to convince him that it was his duty to come and be the most prominent man, in a meeting already denounced as "fanatics, disorganizers, disturbers of the public peace, and dangerous enemies of their country." Of course our suit was unsuccessful. We came away mortified more because we had *made* such an attempt, than that it had *failed*. As we left the door, Beriah Green said to us, in his most sarcastic tones, "If there is'n't timber among ourselves big enough to make a president of, let us get along without one."

The next morning, as we passed along the street leading to the place of meeting (the Adelphi Buildings,) we were repeatedly assailed with insulting words; and on arriving at the Hall, we found the entrance guarded by police-officers, placed there, I suppose, at the suggestion of some friend, by order of the Mayor. These incidents helped us to realize how we, and the cause we had espoused, were regarded.

At the hour appointed, nearly all the members were in waiting. No time was lost. A fervent prayer was offered, for the divine guidance; and I believe, if there was ever a praying assembly, that was one.

Beriah Green was chosen President; Lewis Tappan and John G. Whittier, Secretaries. The Convention could not have been better appointed.

The first forenoon was spent in a free, but somewhat desultory interchange of thought upon the topics of prominent interest; and in listening to a number of encouraging letters from individuals, in different parts of the United States. Discussion, however, was not necessary to bring us to the resolution to institute an American Anti-Slavery Society; for that was the main object of the Convention. Committees were early chosen to draft a Constitution, and nominate a list of officers. Being on one of them, I was necessarily absent the greater part of the forenoon. When the dining hour arrived, with one consent it was agreed, that it was better than meat to remain there and commune with one another upon the interests of the cause we had espoused; and thus did we spend the dinner time on that, and each of the succeeding days. Baskets of crackers, and pitchers of cold water, supplied all the bodily refreshment we needed.

The reports of the above named Committees occupied us through the afternoon; when we came unanimously to the conclusion, that it was needful to give to the public a fuller declaration of the sentiments and purposes of the American Anti-Slavery Society, than could be embodied in the constitution. I wish you and your readers would observe the language of our resolution on this point; and allow me to give you a particular history of the conception and production of this immortal document; for I now feel that I shall hereafter lay before you and them some account of transactions respecting this document, which surprised and grieved me, and have been disastrous to the cause we love.

Yours affectionately,

SAMUEL J. MAY

South Scituate, Mass.

TALES OF OPPRESSION.

BY ISAAC T. HOPPER.

No. XLVII.

A Slave Hunter Defeated.

About the year 1810, a slave, having left the service of his master, in Virginia, went to Philadelphia; where he remained but a few months, before his master became informed of the place of his residence, and sent a man in pursuit of him. This fellow had been in the city but a few hours when he arrested the slave and took him before Abraham Shoemaker. He was a fine-looking young man. I suppose, from his appearance, about thirty years old. The magistrate being desirous that the poor fellow should have justice done him, refused to hear the case until some person should be present to defend him; and I was sent for. Upon entering the office, the Alderman informed me that the individual arrested was claimed as the slave of a gentleman in Virginia, who had authorized the person making the arrest, by his power of Attorney, to apprehend his "fugitive from labor," and convey him home to Virginia.

I asked the man to let me see his power of attorney.—He refused, and told me I had no right to interfere in the matter; that he had shown it to the magistrate, and he was satisfied. I then appealed to the Alderman, and requested that he would order the man to show me his authority. The Alderman asked him to let him see his power of attorney again, and he handed it to him.—After examining it, he observed, "Mr. Hopper is a member of the abolition society, and has a right to be satisfied;" and handed me the document. It had been acknowledged in the city of Washington, before Bushrod Washington, one of the Judges of the United States Court, and appeared to be correctly drawn and executed. After the preliminaries were settled, the Alderman administered the usual oath, to make true answers to such questions as should be asked him touching the matter then before him. I then asked him if the man had been advertised. He replied, that he had. I asked him to let me see the advertisement; and he handed it to me. It was headed, "Sixty Dollars Reward." I asked him if he was to receive sixty dollars for apprehending the man mentioned in it. He answered that he was, provided that he took him home. I then asked what proof he could produce that the man he had arrested was the same person mentioned in the advertisement. He said that he could swear to that fact. I gave him to understand that in Philadelphia we did not permit any person, particularly a stranger, to swear sixty dollars into his pocket; and that unless he had better evidence than that, the man must be set at liberty. This startled and irritated him. He asked me if I thought he would swear to a lie. I told him I did not know whether he would or not; but there was one thing I did know—and that was I would not be willing to *trust* him. He said that he was perfectly sure he was the man; that he knew him as well as he did any man living; that he was overseer for the gentleman that owned him; and that if we would examine his back, we would find it scarified with the whip. I observed, "And perhaps thou art the man who scarrified him; if he is scarrified." He then ordered the man to strip, that we might examine him. I observed that no evidence had yet been produced that the man he had arrested was a slave; therefore they both stood precisely upon the same footing; and that we had as good a right to examine *his* back, as we had that of the colored man; adding, significantly, "They whip for kidnapping in some places." This put him in a great rage.

The magistrate having refused to permit him to testify, on account of his being interested, he said there were two men on board of a vessel from Virginia, then at the wharf, who could testify that the man was a slave; and

proposed going for their. nformed him that he was at liberty to go for his witnesses, but the man could not be detained, under present circumstances, one minute. I appealed to the magistrate to discharge him, and he did so. But as soon as he left the office, the slaveholder's agent seized the man, and swore he would keep him in custody till he could get his witnesses. I immediately stepped up to him, and with a manner that soon convinced him I was not to be trifled with, ordered him to let go his hold, or I would take such measures as would make him repent of his temerity. I asked him how he dare lay a finger upon the man after the magistrate had discharged him. He reluctantly relinquished his grasp, and went to seek for his witnesses; swearing vengeance against me. The man went home with me; and after advising him how to conduct himself, I gave him a few lines to William Reeve, of Upper Evesham, in New Jersey. In the short letter I wrote on this occasion, I referred the friend to whom it was addressed, to the 25th chapter of Matthew, from the 34th to the 40th verse; and concluded with—"Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of my brethren, ye have done it unto me." I accompanied the man to the ferry, saw him safely over the river, and returned home.

In the course of an hour or two, the slave hunter called upon me, accompanied by a constable, and two other men who I suppose were the witnesses he had spoken of. He inquired for the man, saying he had been seen to go into my house. I informed him he had been there; but was now gone. He was exasperated to the highest degree, and said he had a search-warrant, and would search my house from garret to cellar. I answered, mildly, that he might proceed according to law; but that, if he stepped over that boundary line, it must be at his peril.—After he had vented his fury in much abusive language for some time, the officer asked me to step into the parlor; saying he wished to speak to me. Under high professions of friendship, he told me they had no search-warrant; that the "gentleman" was about to apply to the Mayor for one, but he, the constable, wishing to save my feelings, had told him that he was acquainted with me, and had offered to accompany him to see me; and he had no doubt but I would permit them to search my house without legal process. I immediately stepped to the door, and opening it, observed, "You are at liberty to go about your business." They withdrew, and I saw no more of them; though I was informed they spent several days searching for the fugitive.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 16, 1841.

HOMŒOPATHIA.

In a recent number of this paper, we gave a definition of the origin of the word "transcendentalism;" not as advocating or refuting the doctrine it describes, but simply as a candid and rational explanation, adapted to popular comprehension. In the same spirit we now propose to explain the term at the head of this article; for that, too, frequently occurs in the conversation and the periodicals of the day, while few have a distinct idea of its meaning.

The phrase Homœopathia is compounded of two Greek words, meaning *similar disease*. The idea on which this medical theory is based, is that the same medicines which, given in large quantities *produce* disease in a healthy person, will, if given in small quantities, *cure* that very disease. Hence, on discovering the symptoms of any disease, their first object is to ascertain what medicines are homœopathic to it; that is, productive of the same symptoms. This reminds one of the old proverb "a hair of the same dog will cure his bite;" and likewise of the current superstition of the middle ages, that if the Devil entered a house, it was impossible to get him out in any other way than by the same door or window at which he entered.

The medicine box of a homœopathic physician is a real curiosity. Their little pills look more like butterfly's eggs than anything else; and they are incased in little vials no bigger than a quill, which will hold many hundreds of them. These exceedingly minute quantities have given rise to great merriment, and are by many considered sufficient proof of the absurdity of the theory. It is, however, a well-known fact that some persons are so constituted, that the mere fragrance of a rose will make them swoon. To "die of a rose in aromatic pain" is no poetic fiction with such individuals. What can be imagined more minute than these evanescent particles of volatile odor floating in the air? Yet how powerful are the bodily effects produced on some constitutions. The contagion of the plague is conveyed thousands and thousands of miles, in a package which has merely been exposed to the *atmosphere* where the pestilence rages; and though imperceptible to any of the senses, it may in a few hours change a healthy body to a lifeless mass of corruption. By adducing these facts, and other similar ones, do the disciples of this theory answer the ridicule bestowed on their infinitely small doses.

That medicines will *cure* diseases similar to those which they *produce*, is likewise urged by them as a matter of long-acknowledged fact, and professional experience. For instance, every body knows that opium in *full doses* produces torpor and sleepiness; but old school practitioners have long been in the habit of administering *small doses* "to stimulate the system, and remove drowsiness." Nitrate of silver in a *strong form* produces inflammation of the skin; but it has long been a common practice to give a *weak preparation* to cure cutaneous inflammation."

This principle is said to have been "hinted at 2000 years ago, in writings ascribed to the father of medicine; afterward insisted on by Paracelsus, who, whatever were his follies, is acknowledged to have been a benefactor to medicine; also by several others during the sixteenth century; and again, by Stahl, a Danish physician of celebrity, about A. D. 1700. But these precepts were never acted upon. They were, in fact, forgotten, until Hahnemann made the discovery, fifty years ago, and afterward devoted himself to the perfection of the system, to which he gave the name Homœopathia."

Samuel Christian Frederic Hahnemann, the father of the homœopathic system, was born in Saxony, in the year 1755. We are told by his biographer, that "Previous to his appearance as the reformer of medicine, he had been known and esteemed as one of the most learned, accomplished, and meritorious physicians in Germany. Distinguished for his acquisitions in philological learning, possessing a comprehensive acquaintance with the natural sciences, and particularly chemistry, his reading, through the whole range of medical literature, was extensive; and in every respect he had acquired a thorough medical education."

"Having observed that the Peruvian bark, which was regarded as a specific in intermittent fevers, while it cured many cases, not only failed in others, but sometimes actually proved injurious, Hahnemann argued that it must act upon some principle as yet undiscovered; since the received theory of its mode of operation could not account for its failures, nor determine beforehand, the cases in which it might be relied on. He also conceived the idea that the effect of drugs upon the healthy body might afford a clue to the rationale of their operation on disease, and thereby furnish a guide for the selection of remedies. Accordingly, he determined to test the effects of Peruvian bark upon himself, then in health; which he did, by doses frequently repeated, until his system was brought wholly under its influence. The result was a train of symptoms resembling a paroxysm of fever—chill, heat, and sweat, with concomitant symptoms. Thus he established the fact, that this medicine was capable of *producing* a disease similar in its general features, to that which it would *cure*"!

He continued to repeat experiments upon himself and others, carefully noting symptoms; and the result of patient and elaborate investigation was the adoption of what he named the homœopathic system in his practice of medicine. Like all innovators upon old creeds and customs, he raised up a host of enemies; particularly among apothecaries, with whose enormous sale of drugs his system greatly interfered; and likewise among physicians, strongly attached, by education and habit, to the old theories of medicine. There is a law quite common in Germany, which forbids doctors to prepare the medicines they administer; a practice absolutely necessary to the Homœopathic physician. The apothecaries took advantage of this circumstance; and by their active opposition, Hahnemann was driven from one city to another, until in 1821, he took refuge in Cothen, where Ferdinand, Duke of Anhalt-Cothen offered him an asylum.

So rapidly has this theory gained proselytes in the country which gave it birth, that it is said "half the population of Germany are among the recipients of its practice." A special professorship of Homœopathia is established in the Universities of Heidelberg, Munich, Gottengen, Erlangen, Jena, Leipsig, Freiberg, and Darmstadt. Twenty periodicals of the system have been established in different parts of the world; and its disciples inform us that it is publicly advocated by more than one thousand physicians, who have relinquished the old system, to become its adherents."

Application has been made to the French government for the establishment of a National Homœopathic Hospital. This was defeated by the strong opposition of the Royal Academy of Medicine; but a private hospital was afterward formed, and is said to have gained extensive popularity by the benefits it confers. Gaspari, Guizot, and Duchatel, members of the French ministry, are zealous advocates of this system, and will probably give their influence strongly to the establishment of a National Hospital.

Brera, who stands high among the *Allopathic* physicians of Italy, writes thus in his Anthologia, Medico: "Homœopathia is described by some as useless, and by others as strange; and though it appears to the great majority as ridiculous and extraordinary, it can, nevertheless, not be denied, that it has taken its stand in the scientific world. Like every other doctrine, it has its books, its journals, its chairs, its hospitals, clinical lectures, professors, and most respectable communities to hear and appreciate.—Nolens volens, even its enemies must receive it into the history of medicine, for its present situation requires it."

Dr. G. G. Millingen, a British surgeon, likewise of the *Allopathic* school, in his Curiosities of Medical Experience, says: "The mere hopes of being able to relieve society from the curse of constant drugging, should lead us to hail with gratitude, the Homœopathist's investigations. Facts I am about recording, though they have by no means rendered me a convert to the absurdities of the doctrine, have fully convinced me that the introduction of fractional doses will soon banish the farrago of nostrums that are now exhibited, to the manifest prejudice, both of the health and the purse of the sufferer."

The same author, after condemning some of the positions of Hahnemann, as wholly untenable and absurd, says he will, nevertheless, undertake "to prove by the evidence of facts, supported by practical reasoning, that the art of healing is more indebted to the Homœopathic doctrine, than to any system that has been delivered in our schools."

"Homœopathy is not a surgical science," says Dr. Wm. Channing, of New-York, one of the distinguished physicians of the old school, who has become a proselyte: "It has never pretended, with its minute doses, though it would seem to be demanded of it, to amputate a limb, to reduce a dislocation, or extract an aching tooth.—Passing all such cases, as not within the scope of its ministry, it confines itself strictly to the treatment of medical cases." So the wag missed his mark, who facetiously described these modern times as, "the days in which men cure a broken leg by smelling at the cork of a vial of rain-water."

Such pleasantries are among the least of the obstacles which this theory has to contend with. It is not only assailed with every form of ridicule, but is attacked with the utmost degree of bitterness. We have presented what we believe to be simple facts; but they are facts recorded by its friends. Its opponents rail at it, as a new system which undertakes to overturn all past experience, and to throw contempt on the learning of ages. Dr. Channing answers: "A new system it does not claim to be; for a system of medicine must embrace all the important medical sciences. Now, Homœopathy came into existance, not to supplant these; not to subvert anything previously established; but to supply an acknowledged, an imperative want—to complete, as it were, the arch of scientific medicine. So far from denying her obligations to the experience of past ages, Hahnemann has drawn largely upon this experience in support of his doctrine."

From every part of the world, there come accounts of wonderful *Homœopathic* cures, oftentimes in cases of disease apparently hopeless. On the other hand, the friends of *Allopathia* record innumerable instances of failure. Whether these latter cases are owing to ignorance in the practitioners, or a fault in the principle, is more than we can tell. Homœopathy will, doubtless, have quacks and adventurers to bring it into disrepute, like Phrenology, Animal Magnetism, and every other new thing; but the fact cannot be concealed, that this theory is commanding more and more respect, from medical men of science and learning. A candid and philosophic mind will never take it for granted, that an idea is ridiculous because it is new, or useless because it is old. Wisdom is made up of truth combined from *all* sources.

For information on this subject, we are indebted to the letter of Dr. McVickar to Dr. Alban Goldsmith; to a discourse before the New-York Physician's Society, by Dr. Wm. Channing; and to the Encyclopedia Americana.

Allopathia is a term used to describe the common theory of counteracting one disease by exciting *another* disease, or by exciting disease in another organ; such as blistering the *skin* to subdue inflammation in the *lungs*, &c.

We do not know enough about Homœopathy, to pretend to decide for or against its claims; for, by the blessing of God, we have never had occasion to try medical experiments of any kind. But as we are strongly inclined to coincide with the maxim of the Democratic Review, "That government is the best, which governs least," so are we much inclined to believe that practice of medicine the best, which gives the least medicine. Of late years, physicians have been increasingly inclined to this opinion; and they are more and more disposed to leave nature to restore herself—merely assisting her operations, by a judicious and very moderate application of medicine.

In morals and education, the homœopathic principle is not without significance. The theory of suppresing or annihilating some passion or tendency of human nature, by undue excitement of another tendency, has been tried and found unhealthy. This may, in part, explain the proverbial wildness of ministers' sons. The phrenologist acted wisely, who, finding his pupil bent upon destroying books and hacking benches, gave his superabundant animal activity daily exercise in sawing a moderate quantity of wood, rather than by attempting to cure his disease by tying his hands, or fettering his feet.

Agriculture has, likewise, something resembling the Homœopathic principle. We have seen it stated lately, in agricultural papers, that plants thrive best when manured with the decaying leaves of *their own species*.—L. M. C.

TEXAS.

Let the friends of our cause observe well the ominous paragraph in the President's Message, concerning Texas. It requires less than a woman's knowledge of politics, less than a boy's observation of southern policy, to perceive that this elaborate eulogium on the "Valley of Rascals," indicates *a plan already prepared, behind the scenes*.

In the name of humanity, do not sleep over this matter! The cause of freedom cannot receive so severe a blow, as the admission of Texas into the Union. The effects that would follow are tremendous and incalculable. If the foul deed is done, at least let *your* consciences be cleared of blame.

The South has dangerous allies at the North in this matter. The corrupt speculation of our cities is with them; and who does not know that the Spirit of Trade has hidden strings fastened strongly upon Congress?—The Pennsylvania Freeman says well, "Our great danger is from speculators in Texan lands, who believe that those lands would be doubled in value by the admission of Texas into the Union."

Abolition petitions are set aside by a vote, which apparently prevents their being taken up again, except by a vote of two-thirds of the House. Here is another subtle preparation for the noiseless admission of Texas, and for all manner of evil work, which the slave-power may have for us to do.

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND AGENTS.

The Executive Committee have adopted a new scale of prices for the Standard, as may be seen at the head of our columns on the first page. Agents and others will observe, that no deduction from two dollars a year is allowed, except where a number of copies are ordered to *one address*. At the rates now fixed, the Standard is among the cheapest anti-slavery journals published.

☞ In no case, will any reduction of price be allowed, except the number of papers stated, are ordered to *one address, and the money paid in advance*. This is in consideration of being relieved from the trouble of keeping each account separately, and mailing each paper to different persons or offices.

LETTERS FROM NEW-YORK.—No. 14.

I know not whether you take as much interest as I do in getting at the spiritual experience of human souls, in all their varieties. The desire to read the hearts of others is indeed intense and universal; and to this instinct autobiography owes its strong and peculiar charm. But after all, how little real insight do we obtain into each other's existence! Confessions are never full and free. Hypocrisy with its dead forms; tradition with its parrot language; pride with its fear of betraying ignorance; love of approbation, afraid to express doubts that may be deemed discreditable; all these, and many other things, tend to make that which should be a revelation of the inward, a mere unmeaning echo of the outward. Even where there is the best intention to be earnest and truthful, it is extremely difficult for souls to pass into each other's life. "Warmed by some signs of sympathy," says Emerson, "the soul springs forth to embrace another soul; but as the conversation proceeds, how soon it perceives that high mountains and wide rivers come between———lucky even if some *word* convey the same idea to both, and thus acts as a ferryman to convey them temporarily into each other's regions."

Yet such imperfect glimpses as we do get into each other's inward life, is the most powerful form of the preached word. "The lip, and thoughts, and heart of a living man must be brought into contact with the lip, and thoughts, and heart of a living man for the conversion of the world."*

All this is an involuntary preface to the religious experience of a poor, uneducated woman, once a slave, from whose lips I heard it told, with impassioned earnestness, in a humble apartment, in an obscure Court of Boston. I took it down verbatim, and have not added a word or thought.

She had been describing to me a severe flogging inflicted upon her brother, for attempting to run away.—The circumstances attending this punishment were too harrowing to the feelings, and too revolting, to be here described. I never think of them without a creeping and shuddering of the flesh.

"Did your brother die?" I inquired. "No, ma'am; but he was all broke down after that. He seemed like an old man; though I don't think he could be more than eight and twenty." "Was your master a cruel man?" "I don't know nothing about him. He lived in England, and never set foot in Virginny. We was left to the care of overseers. I always *called* my master a good man; for when he died he give us all free." "Perhaps you were treated worse than you would have been, if your master had lived on his plantation."—"May be so; but bad as it was, we had golden opportunities compared with some plantations round us.—True enough, there is some kind masters, but you may go through a hundred to find one." "You were not quite destitute of privileges; for I remember you told me that you heard preaching sometimes." "Oh, yes, ma'am, there was Stephen used to preach to us, and it was a great comfort to hear him. There was a white gentleman came on a visit to the Great Hus, (great house) and they had Stephen up on the piazza, on purpose that he might hear him preach; and he said he never heard anything like it in all his life. He used to preach on a stump, in a little piece of woods, close by our field. They didn't like it, because so many come to hear him. I spose they thought there'd be a *rising*. They flogged him to make him stop preaching and praying. Oh, *how* they flogged him! But it all wouldn't do. As soon as ever they untied him, he was up on the stump again, praying for his tormentors. At last, they told him they'd shoot him if he didn't stop preaching; and one day the overseer got so mad, that he did shoot him, when he was standing on the stump; and the ball took off part of his cheek; but he tied a handkerchief over it, and preached away, with the blood streaming down his face. I shall never forget it; for he looked as white as one that had come up from the dead. Ah, *he* was a *real* preacher! Why, ma'am, you might have heard him from here to Cambridge bridge."

"And you think the slaves took comfort in their religion?" "Comfort! yes, indeed they did. Why I've known women, after they'd been working hard all day, walk five miles in the night, and back again, just to talk with some poor, perishing sister, that was inquiring the way to be saved." "What first led you to feel interested in religion?" "I had a cousin, who died mourning dreadfully because he wasn't religious. He said if he could only live to get well, he'd preach and pray, and call souls to Jesus, as long as he could speak.—This took hold of me, and I tried to pray. I thought I did pray; but I hadn't give up my heart yet. I prayed kneeling, and I prayed *prosterate* on my face; but all wouldn't do, because I hadn't give up my heart yet.—Everything called me a sinner. I well remember when I came to the brook to drink, the waters seemed too pure for me. The very brook cried out unworthy! unworthy! There was holes made in the ground by the hoofs of the cattle, as they passed over. I stooped down and dipped up some water from the holes, and drinked it out of my hand. Even that water seemed too holy for me. I go to the woods, and fall *prosterate* on my face, and pray. I come back and hoe awhile. (I was then head of a gang of eight.) I hear a voice, saying, 'Go to Jesus!' Again I go to the woods; I fall on my knees. Then I *could* give up my whole heart. I said, 'O Lord, do what thou wilt. I am in thy hand. If thou send me to hell, it will be justice. That was the first time I prayed. I thought I had prayed before; but I didn't give up my heart till then. All at once, I feel my heart burst! I *hear* it burst! And a voice called to me, saying, 'I have washed thee in my blood. Nailed upon the cross, I have borne thy sins.' I said, 'Lord, is it I?' Again the voice answered, 'I have washed thee in my blood.' Then, in a lower whisper, (for my soul trembled) I said, 'Lord is it I?' The blessed voice repeated, 'I have washed thee in my blood.'

Then I felt as a feather in the air. I ran along, and met a sister in Christ. She gave me part of a loaf, and said, 'Hepsy, here is your bread.' I laid it down on a stump. I had other bread to eat. 'Sister,' said I 'Jesus has washed me in his blood.' The tears ran down her cheeks when she heard me say so. Then I heard a voice, (I heard it just as plain as you hear me now) and it said, 'Little one, go and tell your mother what wonderful things the Lord has done for you.'

Off I went, like an arrow! Mother lived more than a mile off, on what we called the Upper Plantation.—She cried and groaned, when I told her what had happened. 'Child,' said she, 'go home. The enemy will be before you, and you will get a flogging. Go to Aunt Polly, and ask her to pray that if this be God's work, it may stand; and that if it be of the devil, he will show it to be so.'

Off I went. I feared no enemy then; for I knew He that sent me would take care of me. A little child went smiling before me. I could see her white wings shining among the green trees. She sang,

> 'Broad is the way that leads to death,
> And thousands walk together there;
> But wisdom shows a narrow path,
> With here and there a traveller.'

Oh, how happy I was! Oh, such music as I heard! It seemed as if one note touched another note; and that touched a higher; and that a higher still; and then a lower; sometimes high, and sometimes low; as if ten thousand little children, with their sweet voices, sung in the air.

After that sweet season, I had some dark times. I heard folks talk about being *called*. I said, 'O, Lord, thou hast never called *me*.' This was from the arch enemy. But the Lord answered, 'Whenever thou hast laid a brother or sister in the ground, I have called thee. In the loud thunder I have called thee.'"

After a short pause, I said, "You remember all your impressions with wonderful distinctness." "Yes, indeed I do, ma'am. I shall never forget that time. I was about sixteen years old, and it was of a Wednesday morning, when I first received a hope. If I was to go back to old Virginny, I think I could find the very tree where I prayed my first real prayer. I hope to live to see old Virginny emancipated. If I do, may be I shall see that tree again, before I die."

"Can you read?" "No, ma'am, I can't read a word; and Stephen the preacher couldn't read a word; but if you tried to palm off anything upon him that wasn't in the Bible, I guess he'd found it out quick enough."

This singular communication impressed me strangely; uttered as it was with great fervor, and liveliness of gesture. There was evidently an intermingling of tradition and imagination with her genuine impressions. I did not trouble myself to define the boundaries of each; for she evidently believed *all* that she said; and I felt no disposition to pronounce in what manner God might make himself manifest to souls as benighted as her own. The poetry of her vivid description struck me more than any other feature in it. It reminded me of Major Laing's description of the interior of Africa: "Above all, the passion for poetry is nearly universal. As soon as the evening breeze begins to blow, the song resounds throughout all Africa. It cheers the despondency of the wanderer through the desert; it enlivens the social meeting; it inspires the dance; and even the lamentations of the mourner are poured forth in measured accents. Their poetry does not consist of studied and regular pieces; they are spontaneous effusions, in which the speaker gives utterance to his hopes and fears, his joys and sorrows."

Oh, how will Ethiopa plume her wings in the light of Wisdom and the warmth of Love! The day of her redemption will be, as the enthusiast described her own—"as if the voices of ten thousand children made music in the air."

It is our mission to speed the hour. Let us be faithful and true.—L. M. C.

* Memoirs of Harlan Page.

ERRATA.

In the article called "CONGRESS—PETITIONS," in our last, for "*bending* and burdening," read "*binding* and burdening;" for "torn and *sealed* papers," read "torn and *soiled*;" for "move the stones to *meeting*," read "move the stones to *mutiny*."

TO THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM AND JUSTICE.

GREETING:

We have a short appeal to make unto you, to which let no man or woman turn an indifferent ear.

The most enlarged and benevolent enterprise of the day—the American Anti-Slavery Society—comes now before you, for your speedy and necesssary help. The Executive Committee, to which its affairs are intrusted, gratefully acknowledge the liberality which has enabled them, since the last annual meeting, to discharge a considerable portion of debt previously contracted, and at the same time to meet the current expenses of their trust. Recently, however, the receipts of our treasury have fallen off. *We are not now provided with sufficient means to pay daily expenses, and a portion of the old debt still remains unpaid.*

In this extremity, we ask *your immediate assistance*. So long as our debts are unpaid, there is a standing reproach upon our integrity. It will not be burdensome to you, individually, to supply us with means adequate to pay all claims on the Society—it is not only embarrassing, but painful to us, to postpone the settlement of those claims, contracted on the faith of your promptitude and ability.

We address ourselves to individuals. Each man and woman can help us, directly and immediately. Do not, we beseech you, postpone this claim *for a single day*; but help us, according to your ability, forthwith. However small may be your donation, it will be acceptable. If you can afford to give but one dollar, you can get another from your neighbor, two dollars from another, and five, or ten, from another; and thus make up twenty dollars or more—for which you can procure a single bill, and remit by post. It needs only that you resolve to do it, and all obstacles will vanish.

We are in earnest, and have no words, or time, to bestow unnecessarily on this appeal. It is enough that we tell you our wants. Let *Christmas-day* see us in funds to discharge every debt against the Society. Fifteen hundred, or, at most, two thousand dollars, will achieve this most desirable object. Our Treasurer's Report will be published in the Standard of next week, and will exhibit the expenditures to that time.

The liberality of our friends this summer, and the increase of subscribers to the Standard, would have placed our affairs on a comfortable basis, had it not been for old arrearages of debt, incurred when the division of the Society took place, before we had time to rally our forces.

Who will begin the *Christmas list?* Who will lead in clearing the Society of the just reproach of unpaid debts? To work, men and women, and boys and girls, every one with heart and nerve. We pray you not to let that day pass without seeing us emancipated from the burden of debt. Signed for the Executive Committee.

JAMES S. GIBBONS, *Ch'm.*

L. M. CHILD, *Rec. Sec.*

Anti-Slavery Items.

FREEDOM'S MARTYRS.—The Liberator proposes that meetings be held by abolitionists, in all parts of the United States, in behalf of the three young men from the Mission Institute of Illinois, sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary of Missouri, for attempting to assist slaves to escape into the free States. We trust this suggestion will be attended to with promptness and energy. Are these innocent victims of oppression to remain twelve long, dreary years within the walls of a prison without effort or sympathy on the part of abolitionists? In the name of common humanity, let something be done.

THIRD PARTY CANDIDATES.—The Liberator declares that Francis Jackson, and Wendall Phillips, whose names are on the liberty ticket for Mayor and Alderman of Boston "are invincibly opposed to the new political organization, and had positively assured the committee, who waited upon them, that they could not consent to be put in nomination."

If there be no mistake in this matter, our friends Jackson and Phillips pursue a course singularly at variance with their characteristic honesty, and conscientious straightforwardness, in not announcing this important fact for themselves. At this crisis, it is especially important that every man should know which side of the hedge he is on, and stay there. Assuredly, *these* are not the men to be made tools of, without their own consent! Francis Jackson, are you a liberty party man? If you are, say so; and God give you as much comfort as a right honest and worthy soul can find in making a most disastrous mistake. Wendall Phillips, are you a liberty party *man*, or are you a liberty party *tool?* One or other of these alternatives seems to be yours, so long as you remain silent. That clear head, that noble heart, that unspotted conscience, we know them well; and though we cannot read the riddle contained in the Liberator, we have full faith that all are blameless.

NANTUCKET DEMOCRATS.—A letter from George Bradburn to the Liberator shows plainly that the whigs struck his name off their ticket because he was an active abolitionist, and made the House *hear* so much on the unpopular theme. Speaking of the democratic ticket for the Legislature, in the same town, he says, "though *all* on that ticket are not thorough abolitionists, yet they had been instructed, by a unanimous vote of their party, to support abolition measures, if elected." Three cheers for consistent democracy!

LIBERIA.—The death of Governor Buchanan took place on the 3d of September; his disease was the yellow fever. The administration of the Government devolves upon Lieut. Gov. J. J. Roberts.

The destruction of the slave factories during the year is said to have been great. It is said that the agents of the most notorious of the slave dealers (Pedro Blanco) have already given up the trade.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—The Washington correspondent of the New-York Express, speaking of this subject, remarks, that "to refuse all aid to Great Britain in her efforts to put down the foreign slave trade, is to commit ourselves to this unholy traffic, and to set our faces against the humanity and civilization of the age. That will not do. A war incurred in defense of the slave trade, would be to put ourselves enemies of the human race, and bring the indignation of all mankind upon us. Let there be some treaty then on this matter, applicable to the coast of Africa and the African slave trade. Great Britain has the sympathies of the world with her in what she is striving for, and Americans should blush to balk her of it."

A SLAVE QUESTION WITH GEORGIA.—Governor McDonald, in his message to the Legislature of Georgia, states that in the month of April last a slave was stolen by a person, who escaped to New-York, and that the proper papers were prepared and authenticated, and a demand made upon Gov. Seward for the arrest and delivery of the fugitive. Gov. Seward has declined to comply with the demand until he has received proof of the facts and circumstances. "This proof, although entirely convenient," states the message, "I declined procuring, as I was fully satisfied that I had complied with the letter and spirit of the Constitution and Act of Congress."

This paragraph does not present the "slave question with Georgia" truly. The "fugitive" referred to is a Mr. Greenman, who is said to be employed in canal navigation. It is charged that Greenman passed the winter in Georgia, and that on leaving there in the spring he enticed a female slave, (for whom he bespoke a passage,) to come with him. The slave was found on board before the ship sailed, and returned to her master. After the ship sailed, the slave stated that she was induced to run away by Greenman, who was subsequently demanded of Gov. Seward upon the requisition of Gov. McDonald, as a fugitive from the justice of Georgia, charged, 1st. with stealing a slave, and 2d, with stealing a slave's wearing apparel.

OUR GREAT AND GLORIOUS REPUBLIC.—"Droves of slaves are purchased by members of Congress, and conducted by themselves in person, or by proxy, to their quarters, and an *Hon.* Senator has been seen several hundred miles from Washington, conveying a LOT of slaves purchased during his official attendance in that city, almost to the very doors of the huts intended for their residence."—*J. G. Birney.*

COLORED COLONY.—At a meeting of colored persons recently held in Warren, Trumbull co. Ohio, it was resolved that the interests of colored persons would be promoted by forming a settlement at some point where land is cheap, and the laws not oppressive. It was also recommended that a convention of colored persons be held at Massillon on the first of December, to consult on the subject.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Congress.

The two Houses have as yet scarcely got through the troublesome business of *being seated*.

THE BANK.—On motion of printing extra copies of the message, Mr. Benton entered his protest against that feature of it, which relates to the new "Fiscal Agent." He declared that "no details of such a plan could meet with any part of his approbation; for he regarded it as flagrantly unconstitutional, and eminently dangerous to the country."

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says:

"I find that the ultras, on both sides are much opposed to the adoption of Mr. Tyler's fiscal agent; and, as yet, the Tyler men have not avowed any great predilection for it, in its present form. The whigs (proper) can't go it in any shape; but some of the more moderate Locos would be willing, they say, to take it, if divested of the provision for dealing in exchanges.

The universal opinion is that it will not be adopted. Thus, it is settled that no sort of a bank,—either a government bank, or corporate bank, shall be established. It is a remarkable fact that the country has four times, in the last ten years, escaped a bank, and each time, in consequence of the impracticability of the whig or bank party. Had the application for the renewal of the charter of the late bank been deferred till after the Presidential election in 1832, according to the advise of Mr. Lewis McLane, it would have been re-chartered with some modifications. But the managers of the institution determined to press for a charter at that time, (session of 1831-2), and said,—"We will carry Congress and elect Mr. Clay to the Presidency." They did carry Congress, but were stopped by the Veto. Subsequently, President Jackson was disposed to submit a plan for a bank connected with the Treasury, but the bank party blew it up as a government bank &c. At length, Mr. Tyler offered them a bank, requiring the assent of the States; but the party rejected this, and preferred a plan of their own against a Veto. For the fourth time, they have now been offered a bank—a Treasury bank of issue and exchange—but that they also reject—and now they will get none. The Bank to them is like the Sybilline books—each offer is less favorable than the one preceding."

ABOLITION PETITIONS.—From the Washington correspondent of the New-York Tribune, December 10th, we obtain the following:

"The advocates of the right of petition were completely out-generaled in the House this morning—regularly floored. You are aware that the famous committee on Rules had reported an addition or amendments to the last Rule of the House to cover this subject—an amendment substantially re-enacting the Gag Resolutions of Pinckney and Atherton. It provides that on the presentation of any petition, memorial, or other paper touching the existence of slavery in the U. States, District, or territories, the question of reception shall be regarded as raised, and that the question shall be laid on the table—and so the petition not received. This is to make the Rule more stringent than it now is, and is just such a proposition as could never be carried in a full vote of the present House.

This morning, however, as soon as it could be reached, Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson of Maryland called the report up and moved that it *do lie on the table*. Mr Stanly of North Carolina, promptly moved the previous question, which was ordered; and the report was laid on the table: Yeas 96; Nay 88: nearly every Loco-Foco and most of the southern Whigs (there were some noble exceptions) voting Yea. The effect of this vote is to put the whole subject to rest, and leave the XXIst Rule in full operation; for a question so laid upon the table can only be taken up again by a two-thirds vote, unless it is reached in the order of business, which never occurs. It looks, therefore, as though the Anti-Gag members were 'headed;' but if there be a way to evade it, Mr. Adams will find it."

Foreign Items.

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the 9th of November, Victoria gave birth to an heir apparent to the throne. The event was announced with the usual amount of cannonading and bell-ringing. Being on Lord Mayor's Day, the festivities in London were more than usually splendid. In the evening, there were many brilliant illuminations at the west end of the town; and at the theatres, "God save the Queen" was sung by the whole company, the audience standing and joining in the chorus. Additional verses, noticing the birth of the Prince, were added extempore.

The important little personage and his royal mother are both doing well. He is born Duke of Cornwall, but will soon be created Prince of Wales. It is hoped he will be a good boy, and wont cry when he is christened. The Court Chronicler says, "Prince Albert received the congratulations appropriate to the occasion with graceful *ability*." What "ability" it requires to receive congratulations on the birth of his baby, is more than we can discover; but we on this side of the Atlantic are proverbial for not knowing how to use the "King's English."

There were great manifestations of loyal rejoicing all over the kingdom, particularly at Edinburgh and Glasgow. Louis Phillipe has sent an autograph letter congratulating Victoria on this happy event.

Her majesty is said to be the only reigning queen that has ever given birth to a male heir apparent to the British throne. Her joy was unbounded when told that the infant was a son; and Prince Albert pronounced himself the happiest of men.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be of a very gloomy nature, without any prospects of relief. The distress of the starving millions is appalling.

CHINA.

Sir H. Pottinger has arrived at Macoa, and issued a proclamation, in which he distinctly tells the Europeans that the perfidy of the Chinese is "well understood;" that he shall respect the existing truce, but that the Chinese will break it; and then that he is prepared to do anything to compel "an honorable and lasting peace." He intimates clearly too, that he will not allow any more commercial matters to interfere with the attainment of this paramount object. His notification concludes with a warning to Her Majesty's subjects, and all other foreigners, not to place themselves in the power of the Chinese authorities during the present anomalous and unsettled relations of the empire.

The Canton truce had reference solely to the southern provinces; the preparations of the fleet for proceeding to the northward have accordingly, excited no little alarm; and large sums of money—10, some say 20 millions of dollars, have been offered to Sir Henry Pottinger to induce him to alter his purpose. These overtures having been very properly rejected, the fleet, consisting of nine ships of war, four armed steamers, and twenty-two transports, sailed for Amey on the 21st.

Everything seems to be expected from Sir Henry Pottinger's decision and energy. Mercantile correspondents have changed their desponding tone, and now write in great good spirits.

During a violent storm, or tyfoon as it is called, a British ship, containing Commodore Bremer and Capt. Elliott, was shipwrecked on a little island, and taken into Canton, where they were roughly used, and liberated only on paying $3000.

The Amistad Africans.—A letter from Port Principe, Cuba, to a gentleman in this city, dated November 16th, says:

"The Captain-General of the Island had demanded of Mr. Carrias all his accounts, including interest, damages, &c. of the negroes of the Amistad; and insists that Mr. Carrias shall be paid the whole of it. And it appears that the Captain-General intends to deduct the amount from $70,000 which the Spanish government has to pay the United States.

Slave Trade.—The French brig Marabout has been captured by the English sloop-of-war Rose, under suspicion of slave trading. She has been ordered to Cayenne.

NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE MEETING.

The 22d of December is fixed upon for the meeting of the State Anti-Slavery Society. It will be an important meeting. A general attendance of our friends in the State, and some interesting strangers from abroad are expected.

The meeting will be held at the usual place, the Reformed Presbyterian church, in Cherry, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

The first meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 22d ult., at 11 o'clock.

MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

The undersigned, desirous to do all in their power for the extinction of slavery in the country, have determined to aid the EIGHTH MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR, to be held in Boston during Christmas week, at AMORY HALL; and ask the co-operations of the Friends of Freedom, in confidence that it will not be withheld.

Donations of money, materials, or articles, may be addressed to either of the undersigned, at their respective residences.

LOUISA LORING, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN,
SUSAN CABOT, OLIVIA BOWDITCH,
MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, ANN F. G. PHILLIPS,
T. SOUTHWICK, HENRIETTA SARGENT.

NOTICE.

The Fifth Anniversary of the Colored Orphan Association will take place on Second day, (Monday) the 18th instant, at half-past seven o'clock, P. M.

The children will be present, and perform some of their exercises, and an address may be expected from Manton Eastburn.

The subscribers and friends to the institution are respectfully invited to attend.

N. B. In case of a storm, the meeting will be deferred, and further notice given.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTIONS

Will be held, by order of the Executive Committee of the Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society, in the following places, viz:

At Kingston, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 21 and 22.

At Newport, on Friday and Saturday, Dec. 24 and 25.

At Providence, on Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 27 & 28.

The friends of the cause in and around the places of meeting named, are desired to be prompt in making provision for the accommodation and comfort of our agents and delegates, and to procure the best places possible for the meetings. As our object is to disseminate light upon the subject of human rights, the meetings will be free for all to participate.

Frederic Douglas, recently from slavery, J. A. Collins, Abby Kelley, Parker Pillsbury, S. S. Foster, Abel Tanner, and gentlemen from Providence, and other parts of the State, will lecture throughout the State, and will be in attendance at the several conventions.

WILLIAM APLIN, *Rec. Sec.*

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Whole am't of money received since May 11, $5,629.68

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for use of Tabernacle at Anniversary, and office rent,	$517.50	
" types and fixtures for printing office,	594.47	
" on account of salaries of last year,	500.00	
" " " this year,	1034.65	
" borrowed money (old debt)	450.00	
" discount on uncurrent money,	66.10	
"

Poetry.

For the Anti-Slavery Standard.

THE LOVED ONE.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The loved one, the loved one!
Unseen but never far—
All souls must have a loved one,
Though haply but a star.

And thou, most blessed woman,
When first I looked on thee,
Wert in thy heavenly lustre
Only a star to me.

I gazed on thee so distant,
And with such truth did long,
That, in my earnest loving,
My soul grew high and strong.

And in its deep abysses
Thy shade slept silverly;
Seen only in calm weather,
As stars are in the sea.

So kept I ever quiet,
That it might rest therein;
For thine unconscious shadow
Was utmost bliss to win.

I know not how it happened—
For we can never know
The channel whereby Heaven
Into the soul doth flow;

But, while I yet was gazing,
I was methought lift up!
My soul was filled with splendor,
Like an o'er brimming cup;

And ere I ceased from wonder,
Next to this burning heart
I prest thee, truest woman,
All glorious as thou art;

And, now thou art my loved one,
Thou art my star no less;
For Heaven and Earth are married
In thy full loveliness.

LINES.

BY MOTHERWELL.

The murmur of the merry brook,
As gushingly and free,
It wimples with its sun-bright look
Far down yon sheltered lea,
Humming to every drowsy flower,
A low, quaint lullaby,
Speaks to my spirit at this hour,
Of love and thee.

The music of the gay, green wood,
When every leaf and tree
Is coaxed by winds of gentlest mood,
To utter harmony;
And the small birds that answer make
To the wind's fitful glee,—
In me most blissful visions make
Of love and thee.

The rose perks up its blushing cheek,
So soon as it can see,
Along the eastern hills, one streak
Of the sun's majesty;
Laden with dewy gems, it gleams
A precious freight to me;
For each pure drop thereon me seems
A type of thee.

And when abroad in summer morn,
I hear the blithe, bold bee,
Winding aloft his tiny horn,
(An errant knight, perdy),
That winged hunter of rare sweets
O'er many a far country,
To me a lay of love repeats,
Its subject—thee.

And when in midnight hour, I note
The stars so pensively,
In their mild beauty onward float,
Through heaven's silent sea,
My heart is in their voyaging,
To realms where spirits be,
But its mate in such wanderings,
Is ever—thee.

But oh! the murmur of the brook,
The music of the tree;
The rose with the shame-faced look,
The booming of the bee;
The course of each bright voyager
In heaven's unmeasured sea,
Twould not one heart-pulse of me stir,
Loved I *not* thee.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO CINQUE.

BY JOSEPH L. CHESTER.

Once more upon the waters! Whither now,
Brave Cinque! do thy anxious wanderings tend?
The gallant ship! Say, doth her gilded prow
Again her way to climes of bondage wend?
Art thou once more in chains, and borne along
To regions where thy fetters will be strong?

Ah, no! Thou art a freeman now! The air
You breathe is but the breath of Liberty!
No more of sorrow or of dark despair
Shall press thy noble heart. Aye, *thou art free!*
And even now, far o'er the trackless main,
The good ship flies to bear thee home again.

Home! Home!! thy soul must kindle at the word!
Thou art a *husband*, and thy doting wife
Will greet thee with a heart whose throbs are heard!
Thou art a *father:* thou hast given life
To those who soon will cling around thy knee,
And shout for joy their sire again to see.

Oh! might I then an unseen witness stand,
And see the greetings of thy kindred there—
The wild embrace—the grasping of the hand—
And hear the shouts that then will rend the air—
Of pleasure here I would an age resign,
That for a day I might unite in thine.

I charge you now, forget not those whose hands
And hearts were opened at your tale of grief:
Forget not him—that brave old man*—who stands
A noble monument of your relief:
Forget not any who have lent you aid,
And for their welfare let your prayers be made.

And most of all, forget not Him, whose name
Ye now have heard aright: Him whose strong hand
Gave impulse to the helm when first ye came,
Heav'n-guided, to this portion of our land:
Him who hath raised up friends to plead your cause,
And judges who have rightly read our laws.

Go, tell your kindred of the white man's God,
By whom your faces once again they see!
How He hath freed you from th' oppressor's rod,
And how His Truth hath made you doubly free:
And should the memory of your *friends* grow dim,
I charge you, on your souls, *forget not Him!*

And now, farewell! My spirit with you flies,
And Hope's bright eye looks far beyond the sea:
I seem to see your native hills arise,
And all your kindred gathered on the lea.
One prayer I breathe, ere yet you leave our strand—
God bless thee, Cinque, and thy native land!

* John Quincy Adams.

YOUTH—AGE.

What is youth?—a dancing billow,
(Winds behind and rocks before!)
Age?—a drooping, tottering willow,
On a flat and lazy shore.—*Wordsworth.*

Miscellany.

JONATHAN JEFFERSON WHITLAW:

OR

LIFE IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

CHAPTER LIII.

The old and the young negress rose together from the ground, and stood before the gentlemen in silence. Tears not to be restrained fell from the eyes of Phebe, while the old woman looked as if years and sorrow had dried and withered her into a state too hard to suffer more.

Frederic Steinmark stopped when he saw them; and the four awe-struck young men who had followed him while he walked on, listening to Cæsar's dreadful tale, now came up, and surrounded the women, hoping to hear from Phebe, some tidings of the unhappy prisoners in the loft. But the poor girl's account only amounted to the assurance that she had left them in a condition little able to endure what was to fall upon them.

"My Miss Lucy will die, too," sobbed Phebe, "if she hears the truth—the whole, ghastly, dreadful truth!—Oh, master!" she added, turning to Frederic Steinmark, "what will you please to say to her?—what will you have me say?"

"First," cried Karl, pressing eagerly forward, "first let us inter her murdered brother. Say nothing—tell nothing—let no one go to her till this be done.—Oh, father! should Lucy Bligh rush out and look upon him—"

"She shall not look upon him, Karl.—You are right;—wretched as they are, none must go near them till the earth covers him."

The hearts of the stout Germans trembled, as they followed old Juno to the fatal spot. They had to pass the smouldering ruins of the house that for so many peaceful years had been their home. But the sight caused no emotion;—the thought of Edward, so young, so intellectual, so holy, so beloved, brought to a bloody grave, filled every avenue to feeling, and they walked over their trampled and disfigured lawn, so often and so lately the scene of their sports and gambols, without one single image of the past rising to mix with the overwhelming sorrow of the present hour.

Phebe had followed with the rest; but her heart failed her, and stopping short before they turned the corner that would give the object she dared not look upon to her sight, she sat down upon the ground, and covered her face with her apron.

When they reached the spot, the eyes of all were fixed upon the earth. None seemed to have courage to raise them to what they knew would meet them.

"It must be done," said Juno, sternly. "Remember his young sister: leave not that which you all dread to look upon, to blast *her* eyes."

The remonstrance was not lost, and the motive she suggested made the task more easy than any other could have done.

"Cæsar, my poor fellow, stand here and receive the body," said Frederic. "Hermann, or Karl, one of you must climb the tree. But no!" he cried, suddenly recollecting himself, and gently pushing the trembling negro aside; "you shall not, Cæsar. Go, go, poor boy! It is too hard a trial."

The young men all stepped forward; but Cæsar at that moment forgot he was a slave, and, speaking for the first time since they had reached the spot, he said in a tone of command,

"No! none other, none but me—no other hand shall touch him!"

If an emperor had spoken, obedience could not have been rendered more respectfully. All stood aside; Karl cut the hateful knot, and the body of Edward dropped into the arms of his poor slave.

For a moment he seemed to hold it in a fond embrace; then letting it sink gently on the ground, he lay down beside it, kissed the pale lips, parted the dark curls upon the fair, young brow, reverently pressed down the open eye-lids, and uttered, as he did it, such deep and piteous moans, that no eye looked upon him unmoistened by a tear.

"He shall not lie here, Cæsar," said Frederic Steinmark,—"not here, where the felon feet of his murderers have rendered the sod accursed. We will carry him to the spot where he first opened to me his noble, generous, and most innocent heart. The place was Lotte's bower: it is not likely they have entered there, for the spot is sheltered from all eyes. Cut down some boughs, Henrich; we will all be his bearers."

No one spoke in reply; but the alacrity with which the order was obeyed, showed plainly that the feeling which dictated the removal, was shared by all. When the leafy bier was ready, Cæsar raised the body in his arms, and laid it, as tenderly as a mother might lay her sleeping child, upon the boughs. The father Steinmark supported the head, and the four young men placed themselves at the four corners. No one seemed to think that Cæsar had any farther duty to perform—he followed more as the chief mourner than the slave of Edward: and when the sad procession passed the spot where Phebe had remained, Juno, who had sought and joined her there, took her by the hand and led her after it. Thus the unhappy race for whose eternal welfare he had hazarded and lost his life, furnished, as they ought, his funeral train.

The grave was quickly dug, for there were many hands to aid the work; and when for one sad moment they relaxed in their labor, and, as if by common consent, stood gazing on the pale form that lay beside them, Juno urged them to continue, by saying, "On, on: remember Lucy."

He was laid in the grave; and young Henrich placed a Bible that he found lying near the fatal tree, and which they all believed must have been his, upon his breast. The young men were about to throw upon him the kindred clay, when Frederic made a sign that they should forbear.

"One moment!" he said. "I am a Christian, boys, though no *professing* one, and we have lived where God's only temple was in the hearts of his creatures; but I know how poor Edward felt,—I can guess what his wishes would be, and what he would do for me and mine, were we laid low as he." In speaking the last words, he stooped in such a manner as to permit his reaching the Bible; and then standing up, he read the most impressive of those touching passages appointed for the burial of the dead.

He then closed the volume, and laid it again upon the heart whose law it had ever been.

The sods now laid on Edward's breast were watered by the tears of those who placed them there; and if true affection and profoundest grief might be courted as giving solemnity to funeral rites, the obsequies of Edward Bligh were indeed duly solemnized.

This duty rendered to the dead, every thought again reverted to the poor prisoners. But before they could be released, it was necessary to decide what account was to be rendered to the unhappy Lucy, respecting her brother.

"Tell her," said old Juno, with more firmness than any other appeared at that moment to possess,—"tell her at once, and with no lengthened tortures of doubt, mixing up hope with fear till the worn spirit has no strength left to bear the inevitable truth—tell her that Edward Bligh is dead; but tell her not that he was foully murdered."

"But how can we account for it?" said Frederic, who, though he perfectly agreed in adopting this pious fraud, felt as the moment approached when he must tell the tale, that it might challenge questions he should be at a loss to answer.

But from this embarrassment, Phebe in a great measure relieved him, by stating that those who saw poor Edward leap from the loft, believed at the moment that he must have killed himself; and though his having gone out of sight had certainly created some hope within them, yet their anxiety was such when she left them, as certainly to prepare them for the fatal news.

"It is your duty to seek her, see her, and soothe her," said old Juno, turning from the grave, around which this consultation had been held, "but it is not mine. My duty is elsewhere, and is of another kind. Farewell!—farewell to all. Phebe, my poor girl, little Sally will never be to me what you have been; but when I feel inclined to fret for you, I will remember that it was I who redeemed you from the land of slaves,—and that will comfort me. Cæsar, love her well, for she deserves it. Farewell to all!"

She gave a parting wave with her faithful bamboo, that might have been counted mystical still, so much of sorrow and affection did she contrive to make it speak, and then walked off towards her home.

The others proceeded directly to Clio's store. There was no longer any necessity for caution or concealment, the villainous agents of a villainous band had done their worst, and would not molest them farther.

During the interval, the events of which have been just narrated, Clio, under pretence of seeking some article she wanted, contrived to carry refreshment to the loft; and great was her surprise at finding two of the number she had left there had departed. In answer to the eager inquiries of their torturing anxiety, all she could tell them was, that the house of Reichland was burnt to the ground, and that the mob, or at least the greater part of them, had certainly retreated; but that no one as yet had thought it prudent to approach the premises, lest some ruffians might still be lingering there.

The greatest difficulty in releasing the ladies from the shelter so kindly afforded them, was to discover how to do it without betraying Clio; who confessed that she should be "put out more than enough, if sister Whitlaw found out what she had been after doing, and no leave asked."

"I can tell you, Miss Clio," said Cæsar, and it was the first word he had spoken since his eyes last looked upon the face of Edward,—"I can tell you how madam can be made to see and hear nothing but what you please she should."

"That's a good nigger, then," replied Clio; "and what's your secret?"

"Jest let my new master and this young gentleman," (pointing to Baron Hochland)—"Jest let them two pay madam a visit in her keeping-room, and she wont stir till they bids her."

"That's no bad invention," said Clio, smiling. "I expect you know the missus, young man."

"But if I make this visit, who is it will tell Lucy? I meant to have taken that painful duty myself."

"Father!" said Karl, in a whisper, "I will do it."

It is surprising how much information may sometimes be derived from an accent. Frederic Steinmark learned as much from this whisper, as if Karl had added to the words he spoke—"because I love her, father!"

"Do so, my son," he replied; and the reply was also in an accent that said much. And the party separated according to the suggestion of Cæsar. A passing slave was ordered to announce the visit of the two gentlemen to Mrs. Whitlaw; and as soon as they were admitted, Clio preceded the others to the door of the warehouse, which she unlocked, and left them.

The first glimpse of the faces which they had waited for so long in vain, was hailed by a fervent exclamation of, "Thank God!" from all Hermann and Henrich walked straight to their mother, and embraced her; while Karl, the heavy-laden Karl, approached slowly to Lucy, and, without daring to meet her eye, stretched out his hand to her in silence.

She received it not;—her eye glanced farther on, and, just at the entrance, having not wholly quitted the stair by which they had mounted, stood Phebe and Cæsar. Silent and motionless, like statues cast in bronze, they stood, as if to tell in action the tale they dared not speak. It was enough,—Karl's dreadful embassy was needless;—"Edward! Oh, my Edward!" cried the desolate girl, "have I lost him for ever, Phebe?"

Thus called upon, the weeping Phebe flew to the side of her former mistress, and kneeling down, wrapped her arms round her, while, remembering with equal affection and good sense the words of Jesus, she replied, "You have, my dearest mistress! It has pleased God to take him. And oh, Miss Lucy! if he can look down from heaven, will it not be his best joy to see that you remember his lessons?—Say, His will be done!—say so, Miss Lucy, for his dear sake you have lost!"

"His will be done!" cried Lucy, dropping on her knees beside her humble friend. "But—oh, God, forgive me! I am very, very wretched!"

Mary and Lotte were now beside her; caresses, and tears more soothing still, told the poor girl that, bitter as was her trial, the God on whom her lost Edward had taught her to repose her faith had not left her desolate. Karl had stepped back when he found that the words he had so carefully prepared, were unnecessary; but he stood at no great distance, with his tearful eyes fixed on the group before him.

Lucy knew and felt that he was near her; but, by a strange mixture and confusion of feelings, the more comfort she felt in knowing this, the less she could bear to see and notice him. Sorrow and Edward filled her heart, and she was jealous lest any other thought should enter to share it.

Happily for her, and for the friends Heaven had given her in her hour of need, they were called upon by imperious and most fortunate necessity to exert themselves.

The young men explained how they were obliged, for the good Clio's sake, to leave their present shelter instantly. On hearing this, they hastened to descend; and when Clio had once more locked her warehouse, she ventured to ask them all to be seated in brother Whitlaw's smoking bower, and then sent to the keeping-room to inform Mr. Steinmark that some ladies wanted him.

Mrs. Whitlaw, all civility and smiles, accompanied the two gentlemen into the garden. Her presence seemed to be an almost intolerable restraint; but it might, perhaps, have been a blessing also; for when Frederic Steinmark approached Lucy, with his heart swelling, and a tear trembling in his eye, she only pressed, in silence, the hand he extended to her, and that exchange of feeling which, if unchecked, would have very painfully agitated both, was spared.

Mr. Steinmark had already accounted for his unwonted visit, to Mrs. Whitlaw, by informing her that a riotous mob from Natchez having destroyed his house, he should be obliged, if she would afford hospitality to him and his family, while his servant prepared the wagon that was to carry them away.

As by good luck, old Whitlaw had this day passed even more than his usual number of hours at the Eagle, the lady of Mount Etna was able to indulge her elegant predilection for good company, by assuring Mr. Steinmark and the young "Lord," that "they were welcome to stay jest as long as they liked."

Nothing now, therefore, remained but to prepare Lucy for the necessity of immediate departure, by telling her that the remains of her brother had already been interred by the hands of true and faithful friends. Frederic Steinmark even ventured to name the spot where he was left to his holy rest; and he showed his nice knowledge of a woman's heart by doing so.

"Does he lie there?—in my dear Lotte's garden?" said Lucy, melting into tears of softer sorrow than she had yet shed. "God bless you, sir!—God forever bless you!"

Cæsar had been once more despatched to bring the wagon and horses which, through the long hours of that dreadful day, had remained nearly where they had been first stationed, to receive the family and their packages, on the lawn.

The poor animals got a hasty feed of Mr. Jonathan Whitlaw's scorched corn, and were then led down to Mount Etna. Not a word had yet been said respecting their place of destination. Had they departed in the morning, it would have been for Natchez; and the family, if they thought about it at all, imagined it must be Natchez still. But when Cæsar returned, he begged, while the ladies, with streaming eyes, were once more taking their seats in the carriage, to speak a word in private with his master.

"I have been thinking, sir," he said with great humility, "that it will not be well for you to go to Natchez;—not that there will be danger; but news is sure to run, and many anxious eyes may follow you to the wharf; and who knows, sir, but Miss Lucy might hear something sad?"

"Enough! enough! Cæsar—we will not go to Natchez. How far is it, do you know, to the next place above, at which the boats will stop?"

Cæsar knew but little about it, but Clio found a Mount Etna slave who did; and it was at length decided that they should immediately set out, and travel up the river till they reached it. All, then, that was now left to do, ere quitting the region of their American home forever, was to bid a long adieu to Clio; and spite of the wide difference in education, habits, feelings, tastes, it was most truly affectionate, and to the end of Clio's long life, there was no recollection that gave so much pleasure, as that of having sheltered Lotte Steinmark and her family.

ARAB HORSES.

An Arab and his tribe had attacked a caravan of Damascenes in the Desert. The victory was complete, and the Arabs were already occupying themselves in arranging their rich booty, when the cavalry of the Pacha of Acre, who were sent to meet the caravan, fell at once on the victorious ravagers, killed a vast number, and made prisoners of the rest, whom they bound with cords and led off to Acre as a present to the pacha. Abou-el-Masch, the name of the Arab chief, had received a ball in his arm, during the combat; as the wound was not mortal, the Turks had fastened him upon a camel, and having seized upon his horse, led both on the way. The evening of the day they were to have reached Acre, they encamped with their prisoners amid the mountains of Saphadt.

The wounded Arab had his legs fastened by a leather strap, and was stretched near the tent where the Turks were sleeping. During the night, being kept awake through the anguish of his wound, he heard the neighing of his horse amongst the other steeds fastened round the tents, according to the custom of the Orientals. He recognized its voice! and unable to resist the desire of speaking once more to the companion of his life, he painfully dragged himself along the ground, and succeeded on his hands and knees, in reaching his beloved courser. "Poor valued friend," said he, "what will become of thee amongst the Turks? Thou wilt be imprisoned under the ceiling of a khan, with the horses of an aga, or a pacha; no more will the women and the children carry thee the camel's milk, and grains of barley in the palms of their hands; no more wilt thou gallop freely in the Desert, like the wind of Egypt; no more will thy broad chest divide the waters of Jordan, or thy sleek skin be refreshed by them, white as their foam; at least, though I am become a slave, be thou free as air. There! Go! return to the tent thou knowest; go tell my wife that Abou-el-Masch will behold her no more; and pass thy head between the curtains of the tent to lick the hands of my little ones." Thus saying, Abou-el-Masch gnawed with his teeth the cord of goat's hair with which the Arabs fetter their horses. The animal was free! but seeing his wounded master in bonds at his feet, the intelligent and faithful courser, with that natural instinct, which no language could have explained to him, bowed down his head and smelt his master, then seizing him with his teeth by the leather belt round his waist, set off on the full gallop, and carried him even to his tents. Having reached them, and thrown his master on the sand at the feet of his wife and children, the noble horse expired with fatigue. All the tribe wept over him; the poets sang his praises; and his name is honored from tongue to tongue, by the Arabs of Jericho.

We Europeans have no idea of the extent of intelligence and attachment to which the habit of living with the family, of being caressed by the children, fed by the women, and encouraged or reprimanded by the voice of the master, can raise the natural instinct of the Arabian horse. The race is of itself more sagacious and more tamable than that of our climate; and this is the same with other animals in Arabia; nature itself has endowed them with a higher degree of instinct, and a closer fraternity with man, than in our countries. They seem to retain some remembrance of Eden, where they voluntarily submitted themselves to the dominion of man, the king of nature. I have often in Syria seen birds caught in the morning by the children, and perfectly tame by evening; having need neither of cage nor string to retain them with the family that had adopted them, but fluttering freely amongst the orange and mulberry-trees of the garden, coming when called, and perching of their own accord on the children's fingers, or the heads of the young girls. The horse I had bought of the Scheik of Jericho, and which I rode, knew me as his master in a few days: he would no longer suffer another to mount him, but would break through the whole caravan to come at my call, though my voice and language were foreign to him. Gentle and kind to me, and soon accustomed to the attention of my Arabs, he marched peacefully and quietly in his place in the caravan, so long as he saw only Turks, or Syrians, or Arabs dressed like Turks; but when, even a year after, he saw a Bedouin mounted on a horse of the Desert, he became in an instant another animal. His eyes flashed fire, his neck grew inflated, his tail lashed like whips upon his flanks, he reared on his hind legs, and marched in this way for some minutes under the weight of the saddle and his rider. He did not neigh, but uttered a warlike cry, like that of a brazen trumpet; a cry that frightened all the other horses, and caused them to stop and prick up their ears to listen to him.—*Lamartine's Holy Land.*

REMARKABLE INVENTIONS!

In the 24th number of the London Phalanx we wrote the following paragraph:

"Our friends in the United States have recently met with Mr. Etzler, the author of the celebrated '*Paradise within the Reach of all Men*,' and a company has been formed in Philadelphia for securing patents in Europe and America, for several of those wonderful machines announced by Mr. Etzler, in his book. Mr. Stollmeyer, the friend of Mr. Etzler, and one of the directors of the company in question, is now in London, on his way to Germany and other European nations, where he intends to secure patents for these powerful machines; one of which is to navigate the ocean by the power of wind and waves alone, more rapidly and more securely than by the most approved applications of steam power. Another is to supersede the use of manual labor in producing food, by cultivating an immense tract of country, twenty thousand acres, by the aid of one machine and three or four men, with a capital of less than five shillings per acre; and what is still more positive, the models of these beautiful machines are made, and we have seen them, and we have not the slightest doubt of their efficiency."

We have now to inform our readers that Mr. Stollmeyer has returned to London from the Continent, where patents are secured, and that the models of these machines may be seen any day, from 11 o'clock till 4, during this month, at No. 70, Cheapside. Admission gratis: cards of admission and prospectuses to be had, on application at the office of the London Phalanx, No. 3 A, Catherine-sreet, Strand.

It would be difficult for us to give a description of the naval automaton, invented by Mr. Etzler; the drawings are too complicated. All we can say is, that the sail in the middle of the vessel is a large *half circle*, which opens and shuts like a lady's fan, or a peacock's tail. The power of the waves is applied by means of several oars, being fixed on pivots on each side of the vessel, and allowed to float on the surface of the water; so that they may act as so many levers, working up and down as the waves move up and down; and these floating levers turn the paddle machinery, which propels the vessel, just as the levers of a steam engine move its machinery. There are several other parts of the general apparatus too complex for description: such as a small windmill at the stern of the vessel to pump the ship and supply power for other useful purposes; and a second part of the propelling apparatus is connected with a *platform* under the vessel, by which means the very rolling of the vessel furnishes considerable power. The whole apparatus, under favorable circumstances of wind and motion in the waves, would obtain a power equal to thirty-six thousand horses, and make the journey from Europe to America in three or four days.

The power for cultivating land is obtained from novel applications of windmills and waterfalls, artificial reservoirs, &c., which drive an odd sort of a machine, which Mr. Etzler calls a *Satellite*, and which can draw carts and ploughs, and all sorts of implements, in any direction, and to almost any extent of space and power.

From the Liberator.

LORD MORPETH.

Among the distinguished tourists from abroad, now in this country, is Lord Morpeth, son of the Earl of Carlisle, and late Secretary of State and Keeper of the Privy Seal of Ireland. He is said to be connected, by the marriages in his family, with the Dukes of Rutland and Sutherland, Earls Harewood and Cawdor, and Viscount Clifden, &c.; and is descended from a long line of "illustrious ancestry," in whose veins has flowed "all the blood of all the Howards." He has been much in public life, and filled many high and important stations, although not yet forty years of age. He has always acquitted himself in a manner to secure universal esteem, and is beloved by all classes and all parties. Ireland has never had so wise, so sympathetic, so just, and, consequently, so popular a Secretary. As a specimen of the feelings of the Irish people toward him, we copy the following sketch of the reception given to him in the province of Leinster—premising that addresses had been presented to him from nearly all the principal towns in the county of Wexford.

"Shortly after three o'clock," says the Wexford Independent, "a hearty cheer from the county Kilkenny side announced his Lordship's approach, which was responded and re-echoed by the multitude at the county Wexford side of the bridge. The bands then struck up, 'See the conquering hero comes,' and the vast procession advanced at a quick step; and though the rain was incessant, and flooded the roads, still the bands played without intermission, till the procession arrived in front of Shanahan's hotel. By this time, there could not be less than ten thousand persons present, and considering the extreme wetness of the day, it must be admitted that it was a vast body; though certain we are that his Lordship would have been greeted by the cheers of 30,000 of our brave and temperate people, if the day had been favorable. Lord Morpeth then entered the hall of the hotel, and was ushered into the great room by Messrs. Talbot, O'Ferrall, &c. Mr. O'Ferrall instantly raised the windows in front of the street, when the cheering became tremendous. After the cheering had subsided, Mr. O'Ferrall commenced reading the address in a clear and animated tone of voice. His lordship afterwards addressed the meeting, and at the conclusion said, he hoped yet to have it in his power to advance the interests of Ireland."

A most magnificent act was recently performed by Lord Morpeth—the placing at the disposal of the National Board the sum of One Thousand Pounds, to be expended in promoting the National System of Education in Ireland.

Previous to his embarkation for this country, a very flattering address was presented to him, signed by several thousand persons in Ireland, among them many of the most distinguished persons of Church and State, in relation to the impartial and liberal spirit in which he had administered the affairs of Ireland. A splendid entertainment was given to him, at which O'Connell was present, &c. &c.

During his brief sojourn here, he has been courteously and honorably received wherever he has travelled. He intends to visit Washington, and to be an eye witness to the sayings and doings of Congress, which, we opine, will not serve to increase his regard for republican institutions; for, though an aristocrat by birth and position in society, he is very far from exhibiting an aristocratic spirit, and leans to the side of liberty and the people.

His lordship intends to visit the principal cities in this country, and Canada. His tour will extend over four months, and he expects to return early in the spring. He has chosen an inclement season of the year to visit the United States, which will prevent his seeing the natural beauties of the country in their best adornments.

We had an opportunity to become acquainted with Lord Morpeth in London, last summer, in company with other American delegates to the London *Committee* Convention, at an entertainment given by the distinguished banker, Samuel Gurney. He was accompanied by his sister, the Duchess of Sutherland,* a beautiful and accomplished woman, and her daughter. We were highly pleased with his republican manners, urbanity of spirit, and good sense, unostentatious deportment, and intelligent mind. He and his sister came to show their respect for the American abolitionists, and to encourage them in the efforts they were making for the overthrow of slavery in their own country. Of this fact, we are sure he will not be ashamed, now that he is in America; and we throw it out, at this time, for the benefit of our pro-slavery public generally. We hope his lordship will take some opportunity, before his departure, to express his views of the criminal inconsistency of this country, in professing to believe in the equality of the human race, and at the same time being the greatest slaveholding and slave trading nation in the world.

We cannot forbear, in this connection, to express to Lord Morpeth (what, perpaps, we ought to have done, long ere this, in the Liberator,) our grateful appreciation of an unsolicited and equally unexpected act of personal respect and kindness on his part, shown to us by him, during our sojourn in England. Ascertaining that we were about to visit Ireland, and wishing to render that visit both agreeable and instructive, he gave us a letter of introduction to one of the officers of government, Normand Macdonald, Esq. at the Castle in Dublin; but our abode in that city was too brief to enable us to reap any advantage from his kindness. We were barely enabled to call once at the Castle, but had not the good fortune to see Mr. Macdonald, who was then temporarily absent. This *anti-slavery* tribute illustrates the interest that his lordship takes in the cause of emancipation, and the esteem in which he holds the American abolitionists.

* The Duchess of Sutherland is warmly interested in the anti-slavery cause. She attended the sittings of the London Convention, invited several of the American delegates to her house, and had a portrait of Garrison taken for her own gallery. How differently may the same individual be regarded in another country, and another age, than his own!—[Ed. Standard.

A DELIGHTFUL SCENE.

We understand that Capt. Moore, of the U. States Navy, recently, for the first time since his station at this place, shipped a crew on board his vessel. At night he informed them that he was in the habit of reading his Bible every night, and if they chose, they might join him; and all, with one accord, came forward, so that the open sky-lights above his cabin were surrounded with heads, intently listening to the voice of their commander, as he read the word of life. He then commended them to God, and bade them good night. Soon after, there came along a pleasure-boat, with a party of gentlemen and ladies, who were engaged, agreeably to the apostolical injunction, being merry in singing psalms. As they came near, some of the crew sung out, "Captain, we know that tune!" "Well," replied he "strike the next verse." So they all struck in, and sung the following verse with great enthusiasm; and the compliment was returned from the boat with the waving of handkerchiefs, &c. As the boat, passing round, again neared the ship, the sailors called out, "Captain, we know the Missionary Hymn!" "Well, then, sing it," he replied. So they all struck up at the top of their voices,

"From Greenland's icy mountains," &c.

And thus, instead of the evening being passed in the forecastle, singing obscene and profane songs, as often it is with seamen, they were lingering about the captain's door, singing hymns, till time to "turn in."—*Boston Recorder.*

SINGULAR INSANITY.

Lady Blessington visited the Lunatic Asylum at Aversa, near Naples, and she gives some striking sketches of the inmates. The following account of a religious maniac cannot be read without exciting a melancholy interest.

"I turned away, to pause at the open cell of a priest, who was prostrate before a wooden cross of his own manufacture. The crown of his head was shorn; but long locks of snowy hue fell from the sides of it, and mingled with his beard of the same venerable color, which reached to the cord that confined his robe round the waist. His face was pale as death, his eyes, which were raised to the cross, were filled with tears, which chased each other down his attenuated cheeks. He was not sensible that several persons were around him, and he prayed with a fervor truly edifying; the words of the prayer breathing the very soul of piety, Christian resignation, and adoration of the Deity. Never was a more touching picture presented to me. I could have fancied it the original of one of those pictures of Corregio or Rembrandt; but the deep intonations of his voice, and the fervent devotion which it expressed, gave a sublimity to this living picture, that painting never possessed. The superintendent told us, that for twenty years this priest had not ceased to pray with a similar fervor to that which we witnessed, during all the hours of the day, save when he hastily swallowed some bread and water, the only food he would touch. Sleep never stole on him till he was exhausted by abstinence and fatigue; but even in sleep he continued to ejaculate prayers, mingled with sighs and groans.

In the times of the primitive Christians, this man would have been deemed a model of holiness, and after death would have been canonized as a saint. A deep and never-ceasing sense of self-unworthiness, a contrite spirit, and all-engrossing adoration of the Creator, were so far from being then considered as proofs of an aberration of reason, that they were regarded as the most convincing ones of a more than ordinary possession of it. Yet these are the only symptoms of insanity attributed to this priest; and from them, in our days of civilization, and mundane occupation, he is declared to be insane! The earnestness of his prayers, his total abstinence from all worldly concerns, and his life of sanctity in the midst of the herd of maniacs with whom he was surrounded, *with*, but not *of* them, reminded me of some pure stream, gliding through a turbulent river, without mingling its clear water with the turbid waves."

From the Boston Courier.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. Editor:—An article in one of your late papers on the debt due from Hon. Henry Clay to his slaves, has brought to mind an account given me some years since, of the manner in which slavery was abolished in Massachusetts.

After the adoption of our Constitution, many slaves continued to be held in the State. They were most numerous in the town of Sheffield, Berkshire county. The late Judge Sedgwick was then a practising lawyer in Sheffield, and my informant was a student of his. Mr. Sedgwick advised a man held as a slave by Col. Ashley of that town, to bring a suit against his master for his services, and offered to plead his case. The man did so. The case was tried at Great Barrington, then a half shire in Berkshire county. Judgment was rendered for the man, and slavery from that day ceased in Massachusetts. If every slave would bring an action of debt against his master for unrequited services, there is not a Court of Justice in the world which would not give him his case. So perfectly clear is it to every man's conscience and judgment, that all are the owners of their own limbs, and their own earnings, that if Justice could weigh their claims in her scales, I should have no doubt of the issue.

Mr. Sedgwick lived to be a distinguished representative of his district in Congress, and to be speaker of that body. When he died, he had been for years an eminent Judge of our Supreme Court. To the day of his death, he looked back to the assistance he rendered the poor slave as the brightest act in his life. The known and acknowledged anti-slavery sentiments of his children, particularly his gifted daughter, show that they are the worthy children of such a sire.

Hopkins and Edwards, in their preaching, showed the sin and guilt of slavery. The framers of our Constitution, in the bill of rights, declared "all men born free." Sedgwick took the legal steps to carry that article of the bill into effect.

How much of the prosperity of Massachusetts is due to the clerical, political and legal abolitionism of those generous and noble men.

EASTERN METHOD OF MEASURING TIME.

The people of the East measure time by the length of their shadow. Hence, if you ask a man what o'clock it is, he immediately goes into the sun, stands erect, then looking where the shadow terminates, he measures the length with his feet, and tells you nearly the time. Thus the workmen earnestly desire the shadow which indicates the time for leaving their work. A person wishing to leave his toil, says, "How long my shadow is in coming!" "Why did you not come sooner?" "Because I waited for my shadow." In the 7th chapter of Job, we find it written, "As a servant earnestly desireth his shadow."

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